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LOK SABHA DEBATES

Eighth Session
(Seventh Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol. XXIII Contains No. 1 to 10)

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CONTENTS

No. 4, Wednesday, February 24, 1982/Phalguna 5, 1903 (Saka) 2

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:

*Starred Questions Nos. 41 to 47 . . . . . 3—34

Written Answers to Questions:

Starred Questions Nos. 48 and 51 to 62 . . . . . 34—46

Unstarred Questions Nos. 461 to 528, 530 to 566, 568 to 575, 577 to 594, and 596 to 692 47—308

Papers Laid on the Table . . . . . 309—19

Message From Rajya Sabha 320

African Development Fund Bill—

As amended by Rajya Sabha 320

Committee on Private Members' Bills & Resolutions—

Thirty-fifth Report 320

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Reported armed robbery in Canara Bank, Maharani Bagh Branch, New Delhi . . . . . 321—50

Prof. Rupchand Pal . . . . . 321—26

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah . . . . . 326—31, 335—37, 348—50

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta . . . . . 331—35

Shri Satyagopal Misra 337-38

Shri Ram Swaroop Ram . . . . . 339—42

Shri G. M. Banatwalla . . . . . 343—48

Business Advisory Committee—

Twenty-fifth Report 350

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

Matters Under Rule 377 -

(i) Scarcity of Cement in Orissa :

Shri Rasa Behari Behera 351-52

(ii) Lack of adequate facilities for pilgrims to Vaishno Devi shrine in Jammu & Kashmir :

Shri Bheekhabhai 352-53

(iii) Non-availability of kerose ie oil in Gorakhpur and other districts in East Uttar Pradesh :

Shri Harikesh Bahadur 353

(iv) Translation in various languages of the great works of the poet Shri Subramaniam Bharati :

Shri B. D. Singh 354-55

(v) Construction of proposed aerodrome at Calicut :

Shri E. K. Imbichibava . . . . . 355—57

(vi) Need for expansion of Singareni low temperature coal plant at Ramakrishnapur in Adilabad dstrict of Andhra Pradesh :

Shri G. Narsimha Reddy 357-58

(vii) Need to increase the guaranteed cotton price in Maharashtra :

Shri Uttam Rathod 358-59

Motion of Thanks on the President's Address . . . . . 359—434

Shri Ram Singh Yadav . . . . . 359—69

Shri E. Balanandan . . . . . 370—88

Shri Zainul Basher . . . . . 388—96

Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi . . . . . 396—405

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha . . . . . 405—13

Shri R. L. Bhatia . . . . . 413—19

Shri Ram Swaroop Ram . . . . . 419—27

Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik . . . . . 427—30

Shri Mahabir Prasad . . . . . 430—34

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 24, 1982/Phalguna 5, 1903 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष जी, नियम 388 के अन्तर्गत मैंने आपको लिख कर दिया था । हरियाणा में एक मंत्री ने एक हरिजन लड़की को रेप किया । (**व्यवधान**) आप बात की महत्ता को सोचिए । एक तरफ हरिजनों पर इतना जुल्म हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ एक हरिजन लड़की पर एक मंत्री बलात्कार करे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री मनीराम मेरी बात सुनें । आप उसूल से चलिए इस तरीके से मैं नहीं चलने दूंगा ।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए । एक माननीय सदस्य ने यह आरोप लगाया, इस वजह से मैंने होम मिनिस्टर को इस बारे में लिखा । मुझे पता करने दें । कोई दूसरी बात होती, तो मैं कभी न करता । लेकिन आप हिसाब से चलिए । ऐसे नहीं चलेगा ।

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिए । आर्डर, आर्डर ।

(**व्यवधान**)

एक माननीय सदस्य : ** हो गया है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या करते हैं आप ?

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : तमीज़ से बात करो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह ग़लत बात है । कोई लड़की हो, चाहे हरिजन की हो या दूसरे की हो, मेरे ख्याल में लड़की लड़की में कोई अन्तर नहीं है । हाउस के हर एक मेम्बर को इस बारे में चिन्ता होनी चाहिए । We must safeguard these thingss. मैंने इस बारे में होम मिनिस्टर को लिख दिया है। I am trying to find out facts and if there are facts, I will see.

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने होम मिनिस्टर को लिखा है । मुझे पता करने दें । यह काम एक मिनट में थोड़े हो सकता है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : : मैं रोष के नाते वाक आउट करता हूं अकेला ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am exercised over it myself. I have taken it up.

11.01 hrs.

Shri Mani Ram Bagri then left the House.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Advanced technology in electronic

*41. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what are the measures taken by Government to have advanced technology in Electronics in India;

(b) whether Government have made any agreement with any foreign country in this matter;

(c) whether it is a fact that Indian Companies are not encouraged sufficiently in this field; and

(d) how many Indian companies have applied for foreign collaboration and how many applications are ending for approval?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3380/82.]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Over the period January 1, 1981 to February 10, 1982, 38 applications for foreign collaboraion were received from companies in the organised sector, of which 23 have been approved, 6 rejected and 9 are still under consideration. 7 foreign-collaboration applications were received from the small scale sector, of which 5 have been approved, 1 rejected and the remaining 1 is under consideration on date.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, the total production of electronics goods in India is around Rs. 800 crores whereas legally we import goods worth of Rs. 400 crores now. I am not talking the illegal smuggling of goods and import of these items. Whereas we are exporting the electronic items worth of Rs. 40 crores abroad. Therefore, Sir, it requires a little clarity and decisiveness as far as the policy and the implementation is concerned. Recently a report appeared in more than one newspaper saying that the Government intends to freeze the policy as far as the electronics industry is concerned. Sir, in addition to the figures, as I said earlier, our total production as compared to the production is 0.1 per cent, and to our GNP, it is only 1.5 per cent. So the challenge, and the potentialities are fantastic.

Therefore, I would like to know as to what is the policy of the Government. Is it true that the Government intends to freeze the policy as such or keep its *status quo* or go ahead in the year of productivity in a big manner?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: The Department of Electronics has been taking several measures on a planned and coordinated basis to induct advanced technology into our electronic industry. As you are aware, apart from giving all-out support to our national laboratories to develop indigenous know-how, wherever we fell that the technical specification to manufacture any particular item is not upto the required standard or that we cannot manufacture it within the timeframe; we in consultation with the user Ministries and the appropriate manufacturing agencies always buy foreign technology so as to update our electronic industry.

You are aware from the Appendix I which we have given to you that production lines have been set up for nearly 79 major industries to manufacture different systems and equipment for all the major key sectors like Defence, Oil, Power and Communications and other industries. I am sure

with these 79 industries going into production shortly, we will be able to manufacture to the tune of Rs. 300 crores worth of electronic systems. So, I appeal to my hon. friend here, when we used the word "freezing"—we have been Independent for nearly 34 years and our English is not as good as his English; he studied in England for Bar-at-Law—that we used the expression "freezing" be should not take it seriously.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: If you refer to the Sixth Plan—I am talking about national growth rate—you will see that consumer electronics has—22 per cent growth rate; communications equipment—20 per cent; computers—40.4 per cent; Aerospace and Defence equipment—15 per cent. A high-powered committee recently constituted has given a report saying that within the next five years we will require 7,000 highly technically qualified trained hands whereas we will have only 1,500 technically qualified hands. My apprehension relates to research and development area. If that is the case specially in the field of defence and communications, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the steps that Government propose to take in the field of research and development specially in relation to defence sctor?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: As regards defence, may I bring to your kind notice that here we are proud to tell you that we may be lagging behind a little in consumer electronics, but in professional grade, advanced technology, electronics systems and communication equipments we are far ahead of many of the countries and we are taking adequate measures. To further improve it.

To cite one or two examples, let me tell you that most of the microwave and radar equipment required for the defence are manufactured indigenously with most of the know-how generating from our defence research and development organisations laboratories. Here, I would like to compliment many of the institutions, like the N.P.L. for manufacturing microwave tubes and E.C.I.L. for manufacturing advanced computers. We are also going to manufacture X, S & L band magnetrons with the help of the know-how developed indigenous at Bharat Electronics Ltd. Also, the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute at Pilani gave know-how and, with that, the Central Electronics Limited is manufacturing these magnetron indigenously at Delhi. We are also taking measures for the key areas like microwave and radar systems to manufacture klystrons and travelling wave tubes very shortly with foreign technology.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: First of all, I would like to congratulate Dr. Sanjeevi Rao on becoming Minister. It is one of the few good appointments.

MR. SPEAKER: Not on his performance also.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That I will tell you at the end of the Session.

"One of the problems with the development of...

MR. SPEAKER: I think that it is a good appointment made by the Prime Minister.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In spite of Prime Minister, it is a good appointment.

Therefore, one of the problems of the development of indigenous electronics is the behaviour of the Department of Electronics itself. The Department of Electronics is functioning as a kind of feudal land-lord in the field of electronics and that Department expects tributes to be paid by other Ministries to their status.

I have brought to the notice of the Department of Electronics a case where

the Indian Air Force decided to buy an Indian made computer produced cent per cent in India but the Department of Electronics said "No, you have to purchase it from abroad."

This particular aspect of the Department of Electronics interfering with the decision of every Ministry where electronics purchase are made and interfering to favour foreign companies, this is part of the problem of which the Indian Electronics industry itself is complaining today. In these circumstances, I would like to know whether the new Hon. Minister in the Department of Electronics would see and find out that certain bureaucrats in his Department who developed this. . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Habit.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes, Sir. Habit I should ask Mr. Arakal because he knows English better than me.

I would like to know whether he would as the new Minister would examine this question and see that the Department of Electronics does not function as a kind of a super-Ministry to monitor the decisions of every other Ministry in the matter of electronics.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I do not know how to take his compliment, but coming back to the question of the Department of Electronics, I would like to bring to your notice that our policy is to see that wherever the indigenous technology is available, we take advantage of it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Can you cite an example?

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: Most of the Ministries have always been complaining that we are coming in their way of purchasing foreign technology. So, I can assure you that wherever the indigenous technology is available, we would take advantage of it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I had said that the Indian Air Force wanted to buy indigenous computer.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: I assure you that it would be examined and we would look into it very soon.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: First he sad assurance, now he says he will examine it.

I had already written a letter on this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: He has assured you he will examine it.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): When we have the information, we shall give it.

SHRI A. T. PATIL: It is gratifying to learn that we are using the most advanced technology in some Departments such as the Ministry of Defence and in the other Ministries but, as a matter of fact, we are far behind in making use of advanced electronics technology in other fields.

I would, therefore, ask to know whether there s any programme, any measure or any proposal to transfer or make available the foreign-based Indian electronic scientists' knowledge of advanced technology in electronics, to India.

SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO: As I said earlier, we are taking adequate measures to induct advanced technology in our industry. Wherever it is necessary, we will certainly make use of the Indians abroad who are well qualified to give us a helping hand.

एच० एम० टी० घड़ियों का उत्पादन और मांग

*42. श्री सज्जन कुमार : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एच० एम० टी० घड़ियों का उत्पादन मांग की अपेक्षा बहुत कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में उनकी मांग और उत्पादन का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने की बात ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार की उत्पादन नीति क्या है और वर्ष 1982–83 में एच० एम० टी० घड़ियों की मांग कहां तक पूरी हो जायेगी ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The total estimated demand for watches in the country, domestic production of watches and HMT's contribution during the last three years are as follows:—

Year	Estimated demand (in lakhs)	Approximate domestic production (in lakhs)	Production of HMT watches (in lakhs)
1979	70	55	32.8
1980	75	53	35.9
1981	80	55	35.1

The Sixth Five Year Plan targets of capacity and production of mechanical wrist watches by 1984-85 are 15 million and 12.5 million respectively. The Government have already approved a total capacity of 11.4 million mechanical wrist watches in the organised sector. Besides, a number of small scale units have been approved with a total capacity of a little over 5 million wrist watches per annum. These units are mainly based on imported components.

The Government have recently decided to encourage establishment of further capacity mainly for manufacture of wrist watch components. This is with a view to developing indigenous components manufacturing capacity to meet the demand of small scale assembly units so as to obviate continued dependence on imports. Of the capacity thus created, at least 2|3 of the production of watch components would be supplied to small scale assembly units and not more than 1|3 would be utilised for manufacture of complete watches. Preference would be given to proposals for locating projcts in industrially backward|hilly areas and which aim at a high degree of indigenisation from the first year. MRTP and FERA companies would, however, not be considered for establishing additional capacity.

HMT, starting with a production of less than 0.5 lakh watches in 61-62, has planned to manufacture 42.1 lakh watches in 1982-83 and proposals for further expansion are being formulated.

श्री सज्जन कुमार : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो ब्यौरा सदन के पटल पर रखा गया है, उसमें यह बताया गया है कि 1981 में 80 लाख घड़ियों की अनुमानित मांग है, जिसमें एच० एम० टी० द्वारा करीब 35 लाख एक हजार घड़ियां बनाई गई हैं। इससे पहले 1980 में 75 लाख घड़ियों की मांग थी, लेकिन एच० एम० टी० द्वारा 35 लाख 9 हजार घड़िया बनाई गई जिससे जाहिर होता है कि पिछले वर्ष में इसका उत्पादन बढ़ने के बजाए कुछ उत्पादन गिरा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा, जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा है कि वे कुछ यूनिट बना रहे हैं, जिस से उत्पादन बढ़ेगा, क्या 1982–83 में कोई नया यूनिट लगाने जा रहे हैं, जिससे कि देश की घड़ियों की मांग को पूरा किया जा सके ?

दूसरे, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या हम घड़ियां एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं ? यदि करते हैं, तो क्या जब हम भारत के लोगों की मांग को पूरा नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, तो एक्सपोर्ट पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई जा सकती है ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन्, सम्माभीय सदस्य ने यह जानकारी चाही है कि क्या 1982–83 में कोई नया यूनिट लगाने जा रहे हैं अथवा नहीं ? श्रीमन्, जैसा कि वक्तव्य में स्पष्ट कहा गया है और अभी जनवरी, 1982 में हमने यह आह्वान किया है, संभावित उत्पादन-कर्ताओं से, कि वे आवेदन दें कि वे नए इस प्रकार के संस्थानों को स्थापित करने के लिए वया वे प्रस्तुत हैं। यदि ऐसे कोई आवेदन हमारे पास आयेंगे तो उसके आधार पर निर्णय किया जा सकेगा कि कितनी तत्परता के साथ 1982–83 में उत्पादन बढ़ा सकते हैं, लेकिन 1982–83 में एच० एम० टी० के तुमकुर यूनिट के माध्यम से उसका उत्पादन पूर्ण स्तर पर पहुंच जाएगा और उसके परिणामस्वरूप अधिक घड़ियां बन सकेंगी।

जहां तक एक्सपोर्ट का प्रश्न है, वर्ष 1980–81 में 63 हजार 349 घड़ियां एक्सपोर्ट हुई हैं। सम्माननीय सदस्य इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि अगर हमारे देश की कुछ घड़ियां बाहर जाती हैं, तो उससे देश का सम्मान बढ़ता है और यह भी मालुम होता है कि भारत की टैक्नोलॉजी इस दिशा में कितनी अधिक उन्नत हो चुकी इहै। इसलिए यह तो सम्मान का विषय है कि भारत में उत्पादक घड़ियों की मांग बाहर भी होने लगी हैं। एच0 एम0 टी0 की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता का हम दो प्रतिशत निर्यात कर रहे हैं। इससे अधिक प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है, इस बात से सम्माननीय सदस्य सहमत होंगे।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: May I know (a) whether the Government is considering encouraging a further increase in the capacity manufacture of watch components and (b) whether it is a fact that the HMT has been disallowed from increasing its production of watches and if so, the reasons therefor?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: I have tried to explain in my statement that the HMT is already considering a proposal for further expansion of its factories and also for the creation of new capacities for component manufacture. The last paragraph of my statement amplifies this point.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: The HMT's technique of producing

watches is good and that is admitted in our country as well as outside.

So, the technology is advanced. Despite that, is it a fact that HMT, a public sector enterprise is going in for collaboration with Japanese Seiko? If so, what is the necessity for going in for such a collaboration?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Sir, the HMT is not going in for any collaboration with Seiko. Already it is in collaboration with the Japanese for the Citizen *ab initio*.

I am happy to inform the hon. Member that HMT has developed its own indigenous technological capabilities. We know that watch technology is also rapidly changing all over the world. New designs are coming up. New types of watch technology is being developed. So if we have to cater to the consumer needs. the consumers' tastes in the field, we have to absorb the technology. I hope the hon. Member will appreciate their new designs.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि हमारी घड़ियां काफ़ी एक्सपोर्ट हो रही हैं—यह हमारे लिए गौरव और स्वाभिमान की बात है । कैसियो और सिटिज़न घड़ियां यहां पर काफ़ी स्मगल हो कर आती हैं और काफ़ी महंगी होती हैं, 1200—1500 रुपयों की पड़ती हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं—क्या एम० एम० टी० क्वार्टज़ घड़ियां बनाने की कोशिश कर रही है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रगति हुई है वह भी सूचित करें ?

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : श्रीमन् विज्ञापनों से ऐसा लगता है कि कैसियो तथा सिटिज़न घड़ियां, जिन का उल्लेख माननीय सदस्य ने किया है, इस देश में यदाकदा पहनी जाती हैं । इस बात से इन्कार करना तो कठिन होगा, सरकार के प्रयत्नों के बावजूद भी इस प्रकार की स्मगलिंग के प्रयास होते हैं । इसी लिए हमारी यह चेष्टा रही है कि हम अधिक से अधिक घड़ियों का उत्पादन करें तथा हम ने घड़ियों के उत्पादन की क्षमता को बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया है । .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वार्टज़ के बारे में बतलाइये ।

श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी : मैं उसी पर आ रहा हूं । इन के प्रश्न के दो भाग हैं, आप की अनुज्ञा से मैं पहले भाग का उत्तर दे रहा था । जहां तक क्वार्टज़ का ताल्लुक है एच० एम० टी० को 2 लाख क्वार्टज़-एनालाग के उत्पादन का लाइसेंस दिया जा चुका है, उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो चुका है और वह बाज़ार में उपलब्ध है ।

New Projects of Hindustan Cables Ltd.

*43. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how many new projects of Hindustan Cables Ltd. are coming up in the next five years; and

(b) in what States these projects are going to be located with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A new project for establishment of 30 lakh conductor kilometers per annum of telecommunication cables at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) at a cost of Rs. 59.73 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 26.90 crores has been approved. There is no other proposal for setting up of new projects by Hindustan Cables Ltd. under consideration during the Sixth Plan period.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know whether to meet the everwidening tele-communication needs and facilities, the expansion of the tele-communication system in the country during the coming years needs a tremendous expansion of the State owned Hindustan Cables Limited also in the future years. If so, may I know the plan made by the Government to meet the future needs in this regard.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Well, this project takes into account the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department in the field of jelly-field cables and conductor kilometers cables also. So, as and when the project is completed, there will be very little gap that will remain to be imported.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: What is the total employment potential of the cable project?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: The employment potential will be about a thousand persons.

Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctic

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*44. SHRI R. R. BHOLE:

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 21 member Indian Scientific Expedition led by Dr. S. Z. Qasim successfully completed the Antarctic Voyage in January, 1982;

(b) if so, the details of the expedition, difficulties experienced, expenditure incurred on the voyage and the data collected by them in the fields of glaciology, meteorology, Geo-magnetism etc.;

(c) the future plans to send similar teams to explore resources like oil, gas, coal, gold etc.; and

(d) whether Government propose to apply for the membership of the Anatarctc Treaty signed in 1959?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement in this regard was made on the 19th February. A sum of approximatey Rs. 2 crores is estimated to have been spent on the expedition.

(c) A decision will be taken after assessing the report of the team which is yet to be received.

(d) There is no such proposal.

SHRI R.R. BHOLE: Sir, I am glad our first Indian Scientific expedition to Antarctica has successfully landed an the Prime Minister was good enough to move the House to congratulate our Indian Scientific Expedition Team and Dr. Quasim. Probably it will take-according to the note presented before this House-some time before we could perhaps find the results. Sir. I would like to know what are the consequences of our landing in Antarctica comparable to the other nations landing on the moon? In other words, are there any rights vested in us when we land there or is it comparable to the rights vested in the nations which have landed on the moon?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Why not send a delegation of MPs there?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): To the moon? If you put down your name for going to the moon, we shall certainly consider it.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: One way or both ways.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Both ways.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: We cann't take the risk of losing such an important member.

MR. SPEAKER: Dont go there and get moon stuck.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Sir, so far there are no rights. It is when we undertake some substantial experiments and research that we can claim to have greater rights. But, of course, once we have reached there it shows that we can go again and do further work. For the time being we have to study the data. The team has not yet returned to Delhi. They are coming in a day or two. Then we will know more about this achievement. But as I have said before we do not subscribe to the theory that only some nations have rights in other areas whether it be the moon or Antarctica or any part of this globe or any other planet. Dr. Subramaniam and others may not be able to make journey to the moon soon, but we do hope that sometime an Indian will be able to go there.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Sir, in the note it has been stated that some rock samples which appear to be similar to the rocks found in Deccan were also colleted. However, detailed analysis will be needed to establish whether the Deccan and Antarctica were joined together at any time. I am happy to say, Sir, that we people from Deccan are kinsmen of the Antarctica people. (*Interruptions*) But I find that the site of the unmanned weather station is named 'Dakshin Gangotri'. Sir, if we can establish some connection between Deccan and Antarctica, it should be called 'Dakshin Gangotri-Kaveri or Dakshin Gangotri—Godavari'.

Mr. Speaker: If name can satisfy the hon. Member then I think the Prime Minister will have no objection.

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Sir, what is the membership of Antarctica?

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: Is it the team? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Not the team. I am talking about the Membership relating to the original Antarctica Treaty.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The hon. Member talked about the rock samples being similar to that of the Deccan. I think that he is quite aware that at some stage or the other we did study about the 'Continental Drift' and may be, from the samples that have been collected, this point could be ascertained, whether this 'draft' was a mere figment of imagination or it was really true. The second part of his question is this. The hon. Member wanted to know as to who are the Members of the original treaty. Initially, when the Treaty was signed in 1961 there were 12 countries who become members. They are:

Argentina
Chile
New Zealand
Australia
Norway
France
U. K.
U. S. A.
U. S. S. R.
Japan
South Africa; and
Belgium.

Later on, two other countries joined the Consultative Committee and these are:

West Germany; and
Poland.

This is the original committee and it is known as the 'Consultative Committee', with a right to veto and to take decisions; under the Antarctica Treaty all these rest with this committee alone.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the hon. Minister kindly let us know the time when this team to the Antarctica completed its work? (*Interruptions*) I want to know when the voyage of the team was concluded. I want to know also the distance covered. I want to know the entire time taken by this team to complete its voyage.

SHRI C. P. N. SINGH: The team left Goa on the 6th December and reached the Antarctica on the 9th January, 1982 and they have come back to Goa on the 21st of this month.

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We are all happy about this brilliant achievement of our scientists, technologists and other persons who are involved. In this connection, I would like to ask one question. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the press reports which have appeared in the U.S.A. where they have questioned not only our right, but they have imputed some bad motives and political motives also? I want to know the reaction of the Government of India to those reports which appeared in the Press in the United States of America.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: There is no political motive in the sense that they probably insinuated. The political motive is the interest of India. It is an the interest of India to see what greater knowledge and information we can get about the monsoon and other climate conditions.

As I said in reply to another question, we do not subscribe to the view that only a few rich countries have the right to such uninhabited and other places. I think we, and other countries have equal rights.

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: The team richly deserves the accolades that were received both nationally and internationally.

I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister, how soon guidelines would be formulated for any follow-up action that would take place? Specifically, a number of countries who have achieved this enormous and courageous task have set up permanent manned stations in the Antarctica. Is the Governmet of India contemplating such a move? If not, would this be considered?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think it is too early to give any definite answer to this question. Naturally, all these matters will be considered.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question: Shri R. L. Bhatia.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a supplementary on this,—a very important one.

My hon. friend just now said that those who are parties to this Treaty possess the right of veto. Who gave them this right to veto, Sir? Would not the Govrenment consider the advisability of appealing to all the nations, as well as the rest of the countries and nations also, to hand over whatever thier interests may be, to the United Nations, instead of leaving all these things to a few signatories of this wonderful treaty?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: I think tha they have given to themselves the right of veto. But, as I said, if we can show some substantive reseach, we also can become a member and perhaps exert some pressure.

UNESCO study on British news Media's Connivance with British Intelligence Service

*45. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 21 December, 1981 to the effect that a study sponsored by UNESCO has

revealed that British newspapers and news agencies connived with British Intelligence Service to run front news agencies in India which in fact were facades for intelligence service and such organizations worked in India as late as seventies;

(b) if so, the names of the news agencies that worked as spy organizations in India during the said period; and

(c) whether Government have made sure that the foreign news agencies operating in India are still not indulging in such activities and if so, Government's findings in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to discuss such sensitive matters effecting national security and friendly relations with foreign countries.

(c) Government is maintaining a continuing vigilance to safeguard national security, and sustained efforts are made to detect unearth and take other necessary action against any attempts at espionage, subversion etc. Accreditation facility is given to foreign news agencies, news papers etc. only after due verification of their bonafides and suitable action is taken in cases where the correspondent concerned is found to be indulging in activities other than those of a purely journalistic nature.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Before I put my question, I would like to have an explanation for the reply given. In reply to my first question, the answer given by the Minister is "Yes, Sir." My question has two parts, the first one is regarding the news appearing in the press and the second part is regarding the British News Agency working and functioning in India in league with the Intelligence Services. Now, I want to know to which part of the question you have answered "Yes, Sir".'

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Part (a) of the question.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Then the second part of my question regarding the British News Agencies functioning in India in league with the espionage agencies, has not been answered.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I will clarify the position.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Sir, he has not read my question fully. I will read out the question.

"(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 21 December, 1981 to the effect that a study sponsored by UNESCO has revealed that British newspapers and news agencies connived with British Intelligence Service to run front news agencies in India which in fact were facades for intelligence service".

Now, in your answer, you have said "Yes, Sir."

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: Yes, this report we have seen. I can only say that this particular news item appeared in 'Times of India' dated 21-12-81 and again it was borrowed by them from 'The Guardian' dated 18-12-1981. It is reported that Richard Fletcher had been commissioned by the UNESCO to carry out research on the media. This particular report of the UNESCO has not come to us yet and as and when we get this report I can assure the hon'able Member that Government is bound to take notice of it and take appropriate action.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: A study by the UNESCO has a very revealing information that during the last war, the British News Agencies were functioning as part of espionage system. One of these agencies was functioning in India also. They have said it in

their report and then this matter was discussed in the British Press. Some of the high authorities whose name was associated with it have openly said that they feel proud of it. It is the patriotic function that they have been doing and here what you have said in your reply is "it is not in the public interest to discuss such sensitive matters....". What has been discussed in the British Press, why has it become secret? I would like to know from the hon. Minister why he is not coming out with the names of the agencies. Even the names of those agencies have been mentioned in the press. The news agencies concerned were the Arab News Agency, NAFEN and Globe News Agency. One such agency, Arab News Agency, was taken over by the 'Reuters' in India and I would like to know from the hon. Minister when NAFFEN (Asia) was established in India and what links with the Reuters it had.

MR. SPEAKER: You want to take the cat out of the bag.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: How many Offices has it got in India and did it get the patronage of the British secret service?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I can again tell the hon. Member that we are aware of the news item. We have not yet received the report of the UNESCO. As and when the report is published, we would look into the various aspects of the report. Unless it comes to us, we cannot say anything in this matter.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: In his reply he says that it is not in the public interest to discuss such sensitive matters affecting national security and friendly relations with foreign countries. Now, he says that he did not get that report. Which part of the answer is correct?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Sir, both parts are correct. But I think I should draw the hon. Member's attention that if this happened during wartime, it is true that not only the British but all big countries were using such people for Intelligence purposes as well. It is not a secret or hidden mystery; it is well-known that such things were done in the Second World War. Books have appeared on this subject.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: It is still continuing even after the War. That is my question.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: It is in answer to that question that my collegue has said that he has not seen the actual report and that he has only seen a report of the report. So we had better wait for the real thing and then decide what to do about it.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I want to know whether any other news agencies were connected or associated with this news agency. (*Interruption*)

Harijans being killed in villages

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*46. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that large number of Harijans are being killed in villages in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken steps to set up special cells which will provide protection to these people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Recently there have been some unfortunare incidents of gruesom killings of Harijans in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) In most of the States, Special Harijan Cells have been set up to ensure that the crimes against Scheduled Castes are properly registered, promptly and correctly investigated and expeditiously prosecuted. Comprehensive guidelines comprising the precautionary, preventive, punitive, rehabilitative and personnel policy matters have been communicated to the State Governments in Union Home Minister's D.O. letter dated 10th March, 1980 for providing protection to the Scheduled Castes and this is being vigourously pursued with the State Governments.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: It is a matter of great shame and agony that even after 34 years of independence, the Harijans and other weaker sections of people are being subject to all sorts of atrocities. The hon. Minister has stated that the Government has issued guidelines in this regard and Special Harijan Cells have been set up to ensure that the crimes against Scheduled Castes are properly registered. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what other special measures have been taken by the Government to ensure safety of life and property of the Scheduled Castes and instil confidence among the Harijans and other weaker sections of people.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The atrocities and crimes committed on Harijans are really a matter of great shame to all of us. The atrocities against the poorest of the poor and the weakest of the weak are really something with which we are all concerned. No doubt the Government of India is taking various steps since independence to emancipate the conditions of the Scheduled Caste people. It has definite result on them. May be that it is not sufficient, but some achievement has been made in this regard.

Sir, my friend has asked what definite steps we have taken beyond these guidelines that we have already issued to the State Governments. I can only assure my friend that specfic measures are being taken by the various State Governments once we have issued the guidelines to them like the number of such major cases have been expedited and brought into conclusion. These cases are Belchi, Pipra, Kalia, Vishrampur—all in Bihar; then Jatlampur in Gujarat and Kafalta in U.P. In all of them, except in one, a large number of accused persons were sentenced to death. Only in one case all of them have been, of course, released. Besides, these incidents have been often going on in U.P. of late, U.P. has established 25 police outposts in Mainpuri district, which is a troubled district. The State Government has also posted 27 P.A.C. platoons in different plances in Mainpuri again.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पुलिस वाले मार रहे ह हरिजनों को। ऐनकाउंटर के नाम पर मार रहे हैं।

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: What are they doing? Even after this all these things are happening.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have set up special courts, while those in Bihar and Tamil Nadu have decided to set up special courts again. In UP, a special court has been set up in Mainpuri to try scheduled offences under the Dacoitee Affected Areas Act, 1980-81.

The Government of India is not only giving guide-lines, but is also in constant touch with the State Governments to implement the guidelines in their respective areas.

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Sir, I would request the Hon. Minister to lay on the table of the House all the special measures which the Government is taking and the guidelines which the Government has given to

meet the problem of atrocities on the Harijans. I would also like to know whether the Government will consider setting up of committees comprising of all castes in such affected areas so as to promote communal harmony and to eliminate discord. The Hon. Minister has just stated that some of the States have decided to set up special courts to deal with the crimes on Harijans. I would like to know whether the Government would ask all the States in India as a matter of rule to set up special courts to deal with the crimes against the Harijans and weaker sections so as to bring speedy justice and to bring the culprits to book?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have already stated that we are in constant touch with the State Governments so that they implement the guidelines which we have issued to them. Besides, our Home Minister has already held meetings with the CMs, particularly of UP, regarding the measures to be taken to prevent such occurrences and also to create a village security force in those areas. So, we are in constant dialogue with the State Governments about how these things can be improved.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Sir, in view of the fact that in the States where the land after programme has not been implemented properly, the atrocities on Harijans are on the increase. I, therefore, want to know whether the Central Government is thinking to set up special commission to ascertain with the State Governments that they take up land reform measures on a war footing?

गृह मंत्री (श्री जैल सिंह) : हरिजनों पर जहां जहां भी ज्यादतियां हुई हैं उन पर खासतौर पर ध्यान दिया गया है । जहां तक लैंड रिफार्म का सवाल है आनरेबिल मैम्बर ने जो हमारे सामने रखा है यह सबजेक्ट है और इसको बदलने के लिए हमें संविधान अमेंड करना पड़ेगा । इसलिए ऐसी बात करने की जरूरत नजर नहीं आती क्योंकि हमारे देश में जो प्रान्तीय सरकारें हैं वह भी इस बात पर चिन्तित हैं और पूरा-पूरा-यत्न कर रही हैं इस बात का कि यह ऐट्रासिटीज़ बन्द की जायें । मैं हाउस से यही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि यह एक ऐसा मामला है कि जो इन्सानियत के माथे पर एक बहुत बड़ा धब्बा है कि जोरावर कमज़ोर को मारता है । . . . सिर्फ हरिजन ही नहीं, जहां भी कोई कमज़ोर है, उसको मारा जाता है । जो अपने आपको बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे का इन्सान समझते हैं जात-पांत के लिहाज से या दौलत के लिहाज से या हुकूमत के लिहाज से, वह दूसरों को दबाने की कोशिश करते हैं । इस मामले में कांस्टीट्यूशन अमेंड करने की जरूरत नहीं, सबजेक्ट लेने की जरूरत नहीं, इस मामले में तो भावना पैदा करने की जरूरत है कि वह लोग बर्दाश्त करें कि ये भी इन्सान हैं, इनके साथ अच्छा व्यवहार होना चाहिए ।

पिछले 34 साल में हिन्दुस्तान का जो कमजोर वर्ग था, हरिजन था, वह चा आर्थिक तौर पर कमजोर था या सामाजिक तौर पर कमजोर था, वह पांव के नीचे दबा हुआ था । अब उसमें हिम्मत आई है, वह अपनी आवाज उठाने लगा है, वह बताने लगा है कि मेरे साथ ज्यादती हो रही है, इसलिए वह बर्दाश्त नहीं करता अपर क्लास की बात को । जो लोग इसमें उकसा देते हैं, जो ताकत देते हैं, इसमें उनका कसूर है । इसमें कोई ला अमेण्ड करने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आज हिन्दुस्तान का हरिजन और आदिवासी जितना असुरक्षित है, उसके पहले कभी नहीं था । हमारे समय में एक बेलछी की घटना . . . .

(व्यवधान)

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी): नहीं, नहीं एक नहीं, सब जगह के मेरे पास आते थे ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Please, let him put the question. What is this going on?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं । हमारे समय में एक बेलछी की घटना घटी थी, प्रधान मंत्री उस समय गई थीं हाथी पर चढ़ कर, लेकिन उसके बाद जो घटना का तांता लगा है, चाहे पिपरा की घटना हो चाहे परसबीघा, देहुली, कफ़ाल्टा इन्द्रावली और साढोपुर की घटनाँ हो, अब यह मध्य प्रदेश की घटना है । एक खून सूखने नहीं पाता है कि दूसरा खून हो जाता है । जब जब भी हम किसी बात को कहते हैं, बजाय इसको गंभीरता से लेने के मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से सीधा जानना चाहता हूं, होम मिनिस्टर की बात नहीं, इनकी बात इनके स्टेट के मिनिस्टर नहीं मानते, चीफ मिनिस्ट नहीं मानते, ये रोज सर्कुलर जारी करते हैं, लेकिन कोई इनकी बात नहीं मानता है । मैं प्रधान मंत्री से सीधा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कफाल्टा में कहा कि इस तरह का जघन्य अपराध हुआ दिन दहाड़े और एक जज ने अपना जजमेंट दिया लेकिन एक व्यक्ति को एक दिन के लिए भी सज़ा नहीं हुई है, इस बारे में आप क्या कहते हैं कि आपकी व्यवस्था में लोगों को आस्था रहेगी ?

अभी हमारे साथी ने स्पेशल कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में पूछा, क्या सरकार जहां घटना घटती है, वहां स्पेशल कोर्ट तुरन्त बैठायेगी और वहां निर्णय लेगी ? क्या उन्हें एक जगह बसाने का काम होगा जिसमें उनमें से असुरक्षा की भावना दूर हो सके ?

हथियारों की बात पिछले सत्र में उठाई थी, अब आप हथियार क्राइम के लिए नहीं, लेकिन आत्मरक्षा के लिए क्या उनको देंगे और जहां जिस जिले में घटना होती है, उसके डी० एम० और एस० डी० एम० को ज़िम्मेदार ठहरायेंगे ?

श्री ज़ैल सिंह : यह बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद बात है कि हरिजनों पर अत्याचार बढ़े हैं । अत्याचार का ज़माना चला गया, जब उनकी रिपोर्ट नहीं लिखी जाती थी, जब उनकी बहू-बेटियों की बेइज्ज़ती होती थी, कोई सुनाई नहीं करता था । उनकी आवाज़ को सुना नहीं जाता था । हरिजन अपनी आवाज़ उठा नहीं सकता था पांव के तले पड़ा हुआ था । उसमें अब हिम्मत आई है, दिलैरी आई है, एजूकेशन और ताकत आई है । उसने अपनी आवाज़ बुलन्द की है । यह जो जात-पांत में विश्वास रखने वाले हैं, वह उनकी ताकत को मारना चाहते हैं और कोई ताकत नहीं रही है जो उनको जान से मारना चाहती है ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल का जवाब नहीं मिला ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं यही कह रहा हूं कि मैं सवाल का जवाब पूछना चाहता हूं, आप बैठिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह सवाल तो सुनते नहीं हैं और भाषण करते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ज्ञानी जी ।

श्री ज़ैल सिंह : मैंने स्पेशल कोर्ट के सम्बन्ध में पहले ही कह दिया था कि हमने सरकारों को यह हिदायत दे रखी है कि ऐसे कहीं वाक्या हों तो उसमें स्पेशल कोर्ट बनाने चाहियें । इसका फायदा यह होता है कि सबूत खराब नहीं होते, एवीडेंस उसी वक्त ली जाती है, मुकदमा चल जाता है ।

आपको मालूम है कि बिहार में जब पहली बार पिपरा गांव के वाके के बाद स्पेशल कोर्ट मुकर्रर किया गया तो बेलछी के फैसले के भी पहले उसका फैसला हो गया और उन लोगों को सज़ा दी गई ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : हथियार ?

श्री ज़ैल सिंह : हथियार देने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि सब को हथियार बन्द कर दें, फिर लडाई खत्म हो जाएगी । हमने यह ज़रूर हिदायत की है कि जहां ऐसे वाकयात हो जाएं, या पुलिस ने हरिजनों से शहादतें ले कर डाकुओं और बदमाशों को पकड़ा हो ऐसी जगहों पर सरकार उनका ध्यान रखे और हरिजनों को भी शस्त्र दिए जायें, ताकि वे मारे न जाएं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अभी तक कितने हथियार दिए गए हैं ?

श्री ज़ैल सिंह : यह भी पूछ लीजिए । हम बता देंगे । अभी कैसे बताऊं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकू समस्या के उन्मूलन के नाम पर नकली मुठभेड़ें दिखाई जा रही हैं ।

(व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : इससे क्या सम्बन्ध है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब तक लगभग पांच हजार लोगों के मारे जाने की ख़बर है । क्या यह सच है कि मुठभेड़ों में जो लोग मारे गए हैं, उनमें से अधिकांश हरिजन हैं ? ख़ास कर बांदा ज़िले की घटना और इलाहाबाद में जो कुछ हुआ है—हरिजनों को घर से ले जा कर खेत में खड़ा कर मार दिया गया, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इन मामलों की जांच कराएगी और उत्तर प्रदेश से पूरा विवरण प्राप्त करेगी । क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से केन्द्र सरकार की सहमति है कि अधिकांश डाकू हरिजन हैं ?

श्री ज़ैल सिंह : सत्कार-योग्य वाजपेयी जी की इत्तिला ग़लत है, जिस आधार पर वह कह रहे हैं । न तो यह बात है कि हरिजन ज्यादा मारे गये हैं और न ही यह बात है कि हमने इस बारे में कुछ पूछा नहीं है । जिन वाकयात की ख़बर अखबारों में या मेम्बर साहबान ने हमको दी, उनके बारे में हमने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से पूछा । कुछ विवरण आया है, कुछ विवरण नहीं आया है । लेकिन यह बात निराधार है कि कभी किसी ने यह कहा हो कि हरिजन डाकुओं की गिनती ज्यादा है । न ही वहां ज़ात-पांत देखी गई है । न ही वहां कोई लोक दल बना, जिसने ज़ात-पांत का ज़िक्र किया ।

"Bharat Bandh" January, 1982

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*47. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) what were the causes for giving all for Bharat Bandh by the Trade

Leaders on 19 January 1982 and what were the consequences thereof; and

(b) what steps have been taken to redress the grivances of the trade unions, with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMVIR): (a) The call for the Bandh was aparently the result of a decision taken on 23rd November, 1981 by some central organisations of trade unions with the object of paralysing essential services, dislocating industrial production, disrupting work in Government offices and bringing about industrial disharmony generally on the 19th January 1982. The Bandh Call evoked little response. Essential services, by and large, functioned normally throughout the country. Attendance in Government offices was generally normal.

(b) Matters relating to industrial relations and other matters concerning welfare of workers are continuously reviewed by Government. As a result, steps have been taken from time to time to augment the industrial relations machinery and to enlarge benefits under the various labour laws.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : मंत्री महोदय ने हमारे प्रश्न के उत्तर में एक लम्बा-चौड़ा ** बोल दिया है । (व्यवधान) ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह अनपार्लियामेंटरी है ।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : उनका कहना है कि 19 जनवरी के भारत बन्द का लक्ष्य था औद्योगिक उत्पादन में बाधा उत्पन्न करना, सरकारी कार्यालयों के कार्य में गड़बड़ी करना और औद्योगिक अशान्ति उत्पन्न करना । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि यू० पी० और मध्य प्रदेश में जो बहुत सी गिरफ्तारियां हुई और वाराणसी और जौनपुर में सैकड़ों लोगों पर लाठी-चार्ज हुआ और लोग जेल गए, तो उस का क्या कारण था और इस में ज्यादातर मजदूर थे तो क्या वह गड़बड़ी कर रहे थे, यह मंत्री जी बताएं ।

श्रम मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मैं जानता था कि इस बयान को सुनने के बाद विरोध के माननीय सदस्यों को बड़ा दुख होगा क्योंकि सच सुनना बड़ा कठिन होता है . . . (व्यवधान) . . . और चूं कि अब यह बात स्पष्ट हो गई है कि 19 तारीख की हड़ताल में देश की जनता ने चाहे वह किसान हो, मजदूर हों, दूकानदार हों, भाग नहीं लिया इसलिए आप को दुख है . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . अगर आपकी पार्टी के . . . (व्यवधान) . . जरा बैठिए रनिंग कमेंट्री मत करिए। . . . . (व्यवधान) . . . .

Mr. Speaker: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inclusion of Maithili language in Eighth Schedule of Constitution

*48. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1724 on 2 December, 1981 regarding inclusion of

Maithili language in Constitution and state:

(a) whether Government of Bihar has since recommended to the Union Government inclusion of Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule?

(b) whether the Chief Minister of the State in the previous Assembly, Shri Karpoori Thakur had also written to the Centre for its inclusion in Eighth Schedule; and

(c) if so, what are the hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is felt that the inclusion of any one language in the Eighth Schedule would create more problems. It is however, the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all the languages irrespective of their inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.

Readjustment of plan priorities by Planning Commission

*51. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a readjustment of priorities in the Sixth Plan, with a greater shift to oil and power projects in the light of the increase in the cost of equipment, has been made by the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. Cost escalations are taken care of while finalising Annual Plans.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Guidelines for Production Oriented Trade Unions

*52. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to introduce strict guidelines for the Trade Unions to be production oriented Trade Unions keeping in view the successful implementation of production year 1982;

(b) whether any proposal was received from any trade union recently; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The role of workers in increasing the Prodcctivity is stressed in the various programmes of workers' education organised by the Central Board of Workers' Education. It has been suggested to the Board to intensify productivity education in its programmes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

नया 20--सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम

*53. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा घोषित नये 20-सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ख) इस आर्थिक कार्यक्रम को लागू करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की गई और की जाने वाली ठोस कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण): (क) एक पुस्तिका (अंग्रेजी रूपांतर) सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है जिसमें नए 20—सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम के बारे में विस्तृत सूचना दी गई है । [ग्रंथालय में रखी गई । देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—3406/82] इसका हिन्दी रूपांतर छपते ही सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा ।

(ख) इस नए कार्यक्रम में छठी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में शामिल कुछ सब से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक और आर्थिक कार्यक्रमों पर ध्यान केन्द्रित किया गया है । इस प्रकार इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए उपाय और किए जाने वाले उपाय छठी योजना और वार्षिक योजनाओं में दी गई मार्गदर्शी दिशा के अनुरूप हैं । सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत पुस्तिका में कुछ ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण उपाय दिए गए हैं जो किए जा चुके हैं और जिन्हें करने का प्रस्ताव है । इसके अलावा केन्द्रीय मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे इस कार्यक्रम का सुचारू रूप से कार्यान्वयन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न करें । इस कार्यक्रम की प्रगति का प्रबोधन करने के लिए योजना आयोग में एक अलग एकक की स्थापना की जा रही है ।

Plan for Dual Pricing of Cement

*54. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a plan for dual pricing of cement in the country;

(b) if so, full details thereof; and

(c) the reasons involved in formulating the plan?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). A plan for pricing and distribution of cement is under final consideration of Government. Therefore, full details have not yet been formulated.

Progress of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

*55. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) details of the progress made regarding Visakhapatnam Steel Plant;

(b) when the project is expected to be completed and when it will start production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Site preparation work is nearing completion and construction of first blast furnace has been commenced.

(b) The first blast furnace and related facilities will be ready in the beginning of 1986, and the whole project is expected to be completed by the end of 1987.

Infrastructural Facilities for Finished Leather Goods Industry

*56. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) details of the initiative taken by Government in overcoming the lack of infrastructural facilities in the finished leather goods industry during the years 1980 and 1981; and

(b) details of efforts to get latest information through market intelligence and market survey in the leather goods using countries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) (i) In order to make available larger quantities of finished leather to the leather goods industry, the export obligation on finished leather units has been brought down to 40 per cent of production, as against 90 per cent in the case of private sector units and 60 per cent in the case of State Sector units obtaining prior to July, 1981.

(ii) With a view to building up substantial export-worthy capacity, the licensing policy for establishment of capacity in the organised sector for production of leather footwear and leather goods has been liberalised.

(iii) Import of machinery, chemicals and accessories is permitted liberally.

(iv) Design and research cells have been set up to develop new types of samples.

(v) Technical assistance and training facilities are provided to small scale unit for production of quality leather goods.

(vi) Marketing Assistance is given to small scale units in the sale of their products.

(b) (i) Frequent contacts with buyers abroad is established by sponsoring sales-cum-study tours, and participation in Leather Fairs/Exhibitions.

(ii) Leather Specialists have been posted in key places abroad to obtain feedback on market conditions.

(iii) The Indian Trade Centre functioning from Brussels provides information on designs and fashions regularly to the industry through the concerned Export Promotion Organisations.

Advice of World Bank Regarding Additional Capacity in Steel Sector

*57. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank have offered advice to India not to go in for any additional capacity in the Steel Sector during the current plan period;

(b) whether it is not a fact that the slowing down of the expansion of steel plants in the country will take the country away from the road of self-sufficiency in the Steel Sector; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the advice of the World Bank for curtailment in the Steel sector?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Augmenting Newsprint Proluction

*58 SHRI HARINATHA MISHRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption 'Newsprint demand rising in poor nations', as appeared in the Economic Times dated 21 January, 1982, pointing out that the demand for newsprint and other paper products is steadily growing in the less developed countries though the prices of the products continue to rise in the international market;

(b) whether India today imports about 85,000 tonnes and or 1/3rd of her newsprint requirements from the Scandinavian countries; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to invite foreign cooperation in setting up paper industry particularly based on Bagasse and tropical hardwoods; if so, when and how; if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) India had signed contracts with Scandinavian countries for supply of about 85,000 tonnes of newsprint during 1981-82, against a total demand for imported newsprint of about three lakh tonnes.

(c) Government would appreciate foreign cooperation for the manufacture of newsprint from bagasse/tropical hardwoods involving high yield mechanical pulping technology within its overall policy framework.

A proposal of M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Papers Ltd. to enter into foreign technical collaboration for setting up a bagasse based newsprint/paper project, has already been approved.

Steps for Revival of Sick Units

*59. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any comprehensive new scheme to help revive sick units in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, what other steps except the present ones Government propose to take to revitalise sick industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) The Government announced the revised policy for sick industries on 6th October, 1981. In this policy there are guidelines for the monitoring of sickness as well as implementation of rehabilitation programmes, based on diagnostic studies, by financial institutions and commercial banks. The guidelines also assign a specific role to administrative Ministries to prevent, monitor and remedy sickness in respect of the industrial sectors within their respective charge.

(c) The Reserve Bank of India has also appointed a Committee to examine the legal and other problems faced by banks and financial institutions in the rehabilitation of sick industrial units and to suggest remedial measures including, if necessary, amendments in existing laws. This Committee, in an interim report, has made several recommendations supplemental to the policy of 6th October, 1981. These recommendations are under process in the Ministry of Finance.

Setting up of Computer Centres

*60 SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will he PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to set up a chain of computer

centres in the country to facilitate the development of computer software for export;

(b) if so, the details of the said decision; and

(c) the names of the cities where such computer centres are going to be established and facilities to be available in these centres?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): (a) to (c) The setting up of such centres is under consideration of the Government. Details are being worked out.

Memorandum Submitted by Muslim Personal Law Board

*61. SHRI G. M. BHANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 453 on 9 July, 1980 regarding Memorandum Submitted by Muslim Personal Law Board and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the various suggestions made by the Muslim Personal Law Board in its memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister on or about 28 March, 1980;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the time by which Government are expected to decide?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ZAIL SINGH): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

POINTS MADE IN THE MEMORANDUM

1. Suitable amendment of Article 44 of the Constitution so as to protect Muslim Personal Law in the future;

2. The Adoption of Children Bill 1972 which was withdrawn should not be introduced;

3. Amendment of Section 125 of Cr. P. C. to provide for an exception for those cases in which the amount payable under the Personal Law has been paid;

4. Amendment of the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 to bar the acquisition of properties of religious significance; and

5. Creation of a Muslim Law Cell in the Ministry of Law, manned by one or more experts of Muslim Law, who on their own or after obtaining the counsel of leading Ulemas and Jurists, can give appropriate advice to the Government on such matters of social legislation as are likely to affect the Personal Law of the Muslim community.

THE REACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE ABOVE POINTS:

1. The policy of the Government is not to interfere with Personal Laws of the Minorities unless the initiative to reform comes from within the community concerned.

2. The Government has made its position clear in reply to Starred Question No. 453 answered on 9-7-1980.

3. The provisions of Section 125 Cr. P.C. are in the nature of social legislation and it is felt that it is not necesary to amend the said provisions.

4. The acquisition of the land is made in accordance with legal provisions and well-defined procedures, and for specified purposes. State Governments have been requested to consider issuing instructions to all concerned to ensure that, as far as possible, places of worship are not acquired for public purposes.

5. The question of setting up a cell does not arise in view of para 1 above.

Micro Projects

*62. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the name of the States where micro projects have been started;

(b) whether the "Juang Development Agency" under the micro project programme has been started in Keonjhar district of Orissa;

(c) if so, the total number of Juang villages that have been covered under such programme and the total number of persons from Juang Community who have been benefited therefrom so far; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura and A&N Islands have identified primitive tribes and taken up programmes for their development. However, only in Orissa, the term 'micro project' is used to denote these projects for primitive tribes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). 20 villages have been covered under the Juang Development Agency. Since the constitution of the Agency in the year 1978-79, 4973 persons belonging to Juang Community have been benefited under different schemes as indicated below:

Statement

	Name of the scheme	No of beneficiaries
(1)	Agriculture (Demonstration and input assistance with 100% subsidy)	717
(2)	Training of farmers	31
(3)	Training of contact works	10
(4)	Bullocks supplied with 100% subsidy	126
(5)	Agri. implements supplied with 100% subsidy	375
(6)	Tailoring Training	9
(7)	Tassar Reeling and Spinning Training	54
(8)	Literacy Centre	412
(9)	Horticultural plantation	127
(10)	Sericulture	55
(11)	Land allotted to landless families	68
(12)	Goat units with 75% subsidy	59
(13)	Pre-Primary Education to children through Gyanamandir	123
(14)	Health Care	
	Total patients treated--2797 (from inception of the scheme i.e. January 1981 to January 1982)	
	Total :	4973

Setting up of Alumina Plant at Talcher

461. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of villages and acres of land is proposed to be acquired by Government for the setting up of an Alumina Plant at Talcher of Orissa;

(b) whether his Ministry has received any representation from the villagers going to be displaced on implementation of the proposal to set up Alumina plant in the above mentioned place of Orissa;

(c) if so, the compensation proposed to be given by Government to the displaced persons; and

(d) the places where these displaced persons will be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) is setting up an Alumina Plant at Damanjodi (Koraput Distt.) and an Aluminium Smelter, with captive power plant, at Talcher (Dhenkanal Distt.). The area proposed to be acquired at the two sites is 8,700 and 4,700 acres (including about 5,000 and 4000 acres of private land) respectively. 24 villages in Damanjodi and 35 villages in Talcher are likely to be affected. Three villages in Damanjodi and one in Talcher will have to be acquired in full, while in the rest of them, land will be partially acquired.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) National Aluminium Company will provied compensation to the affected land owners as assessed by the State Government in accordance with the Land Acquisition Act.

(d) In line with Government policy, preference will be given to persons from the acquired areas for posts in the category of 'Unskilled workers'. For posts of 'Skilled workers', clerks and other technical staff, preference will be given to persons displaced from the acquired areas, subject to the candidates having basic qualifications and experience.

Plea to provide Arms to harijans for self-defence

462. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the killing of Harijans at "Deoli" and "Sadhopur" a strong plea is being made to Government either to provide arms to Harijans to protect themselves or to take away arms from those who pose a threat to the Harijans; and

(b) if so, the alternative which Government propose to pursue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The Government have no proposal as such to arm the Scheduled Castes. However, as one of the administrative measures, it would be appropriate for the administration, in specific situations, like the ones that existed in Deholi and Sadhopur in Mainpuri District, where the lives and properties of Harijans are in grave danger, to consider, in accordance with the provisions of the Arms Act, applications for arms licences for self-protection, keeping in view the circumstances of each case, in addition to giving protection through the police arm of the administration. This in no way whittles down Government's responsibility to ensure the protection of all citizens, particularly of Scheduled Castes, who are the most deprived and vulnerable sctions of the population, which Government fully stands by.

The question to cancel all the existing arms licences and to scrap the provision in the Arms Act relating to issue of such licence may not be a

feasible proposition. The Government have, however, decided to make the provisions of the existing Arms Act more stringent and for this purpose, a comprehensive Arms (Amendment) Bill has been introduced in the Parliament.

Class I and II officers working as Liaison officers for industrial houses

463. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (c) and (d) of Unstarred Question No. 5277 on 23rd December, 1981 regarding permission sought by Class II officers for taking up employment with Industrial Houses and state:

(a) whether Government propose to collect the requisite information in regard to all such class II and class I officers who are actively engaged at present as Liaison Officers and in other such capacities and working for benefit of the Industrial Houses at fantastic salaries and perks and lay it on the Table of the House after analysing the extent to which such performance of jobs is consistent with the integrity and good conduct;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether to ensure cleaner administration, Government propose to consider the desirability of centralising all such work in the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) According to rule 10 of the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, only retired Class I (Group 'A') Officers are required to take permission if they desire to take up commercial employment within two years of their retirement. As retired Class II (Group 'B') Officers are not required to take such permission and it is not considered necessary to make any provision in the rules to this effect, it is not possible to collect information in respect of Class II Officers who have taken up commercial employment as Liaison Officers etc. The Department of Personnel and A.R. have laid down broad quidelines for scrutinising requests of Group 'A' Officers seeking permission to take up commercial employment and Ministries/Departments have been permitted to deal with such requests made by Group 'A' Officers drawing pay below Rs. 2,500/- without reference to the Department of Personnel. The cases of officers drawing Rs. 2,500/- and above are examined in the Department of Personnel & A.R. also. This arrangement is considered adequate.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

464. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the year 1980 and 1981 like murder, assault, rape, eviction etc. in the country with the State-wise brake-up in details;

(b) the details of the same by the police on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in 1980 and 1981;

(c) whether the atrocities are on the increase; and

(d) if so, the special steps taken to arrest such atrocities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Number of Mandays lost during 1981 and January, 1982

465. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:

SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mandays lost due to strike and lockouts in the country during 1981 and up to 31st January, 1982; and

(b) what steps have been taken to meet the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) According to information available so far, 25.50 million mandays were lost due to strikes and lockouts during the year 1981. Information for January, 1982 is not yet available.

(b) Government is keeping a constant watch on the industrial relations situation in the country. Industrial Relations Machinery both at the Centre and the States continue to make efforts to reduce the work-stoppages and loss of mandays through mediation preventive concilation, adjudication and arbitration as necessary under the existing statutory provisions and voluntary arrangements.

Inadequate power supply to mini Steel Plants

466. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mini-steel plants which faired reasonably well in 1980-81, are again faced with hosts of problems like inadequate power supply and raising cost of raw materials;

(b) whether Government have received reports that these units will have to wait their turn in spite of their claim for an increase in power supply;

(c) whether this has resulted under-utilisation of capacity in many of the several units; and

(d) what steps are being taken by Government to see that these mini steel plants are out of the danger of closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) It has come to the notice of the Government that in some States, mini-steel plants are facing shortage of power. No specific representation has, however, been received regarding rise in cost of raw materials. Despite this, overall capacity utilisation has increased from 69 per cent in April--November 1980 to 73 per cent in April-November, 1981. There may however, be under utilisation of capacity of some units due to inadequate availability of power. However, no reports have been received that the units will have to wait their turn for increased power supply.

(d) In order to improve the working of these units, the Department of Steel has taken up the matter of supply of adequate power to these mini steel plants with the State Governments. Further, liberal policy has been adopted to provide import of ferrous melting scrap and sponge iron to meet the raw material requirements of these units.

Personal Staff attached with Ministries

467. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number and particulars of Special Assistants, Private Secretaries, Personal Assistants and other personal staff together with their salary scales attached with all the Ministers in the Centre including Cabinet Ministers,

Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of States and Deputy Ministers are entitled to have personal staff as indicated in the statement attached. However, some Ministers have, depending upon their work load and nature of responsibilities more staff than the prescribed yard stick. Since these are discretionary appointments, particulars of incombents attached to various Ministers are not maintained by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

Statement

Statement showing the revised scales of pay prescribed for various posts on the personal staff of Ministers in the Cabinet, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers.

I. *Minister of Cabinet*

Category of Staff 1	No. 2	Scale of pay 3	Remarks 4
Private Secretary . . .	1	Rs. 1500—2000	
Addl. Private Secretary . .	1	Rs. 1100—50—1600	
Asstt. Private Secretary . .	1	Rs. 650—30—740—35—880—EB—40—1040	Grade I (now Grade 'B') of CSSS.
First P.A. . . .	1	Rs. 650—30—740—35—810—E—35—880—40—1000 EB—40—1200	Selection Grade (now Grade 'A') of CSSS.
Second P.A.	1	Rs. 425—15—500—E.B—15—560—20—700—EB—25—800.	Grade II (now Grade 'C') of CSSS.
Hindi Stenographer . .	1	Do.	If required by the Minister.
Clerk	1	Rs. 260—6—290—EB—6—326—8—366—EB—8—390—10—400	CSCS L.D. Grade.
Jamadar	1	Rs. 200—3—206—4—234—4—250.	
Peons	3	Rs. 196—3—220—EB—3—232.	

II. *Minister of State*

Private Secretary . . .	1	Rs. 1500—2000	
Addl. Private Secretary . .	1	Rs. 1100—50—1600	
Asstt. Private Secretary . .	1	Rs. 650—30—740—35—880—EB—40—1040 Grade I of CSSS (now Grade 'B')	This may be given only to Ministers who are in overall charge of a Ministry and if required by the Minister concerned.

1	2	3	4
First P.A.	1	Rs. 650—1200	Selection Grade of CSSS (now Grade 'A')
Second P.A. . . .	1	Rs. 425—800	Grade II of CSSS (now Grade 'C')
Hindi Stenographer . . .	1	Do.	If required by the Minister.
Clerk	1	Rs. 260—400	CSCS L.D. Grade.
Jamadar	1	Rs. 200—250	
Peons	2	Rs. 196—232	
III. *Deputy Minister*			
Private Secretary . . .	1	Rs. 650—1200	Selection Grade of CSSS. (now Grade 'A')
Personal Assistant . . .	1	Rs. 425—800	Grade II of CSSS (now Grade 'C')
Jamadar	1	Rs. 200—250	
Peon	1	Rs. 196—232	

Theft of Steel from Bombay

468. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the steel imported by Steel Authority of India Limited has been stolen from Bombay Port which was to be utilized in Asian Games Project;

(b) if so, the quantity involved;

(c) whether some quantity has been recovered; if so, the quantity recovered; and

(d) who was responsible for the theft?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) There have been some unauthorised removal of steel imported by SAIL from Bombay Port. This material was originally intended for the Asian Games, but subsequently diverted to home market since the requirement of Asian Games had been met through indigenous sources.

(b) and (c) Out of 2208 tonnes covered by the consignment, Bombay Port Trust has been able to hand over to SAIL 1530 tonnes. The balance quantity of 678 tonnes is yet to be delivered to SAIL.

(d) Police investigation in the matter are continuing and responsibility for unauthorised removal of imported steel can be fixed after the findings of the Port Trust and police authorities are known.

Environmental Delegation Visit to China

469. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Environmental delegation had visited China recently;

(b) whether the delegation had submitted any report on tackling environmental problems in that country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A copy of the Report submitted by the Delegation is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-3381/82.*]

पंखा उद्योग में मन्दी

470. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रेस की यह सूचना सही है कि पंखा उद्योग को मन्दी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) उन कारणों को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) उद्योग में मन्दी के बारे में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Import of Cables

471. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARYA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pletased to state:

(a) the total quantity of cables going to be imported by Government in the coming five year with details of their quality; and

(b) the names of the countries from which such cables are going to be imported and the quantum of import from each country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TWARI): (a) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to import cables except for a small Jelly Filled telecommunication cables. These cables are imported directly by Department of P. & T. As per information furnished by them the tenders for these have been received and are under evaluation. The sizewise requirement (proposed) is as under:

Size	Item and quantity Unit Twin (Jelly Filled Cables)
20/10	300 KM
20/20	400 KM
30/20	100 KM
100/20	200 KM
	Quad Type Jelly Filld Cables
33/40	50 KM
14/40	400 KM

An assessment of indigenous capacity of Jelly Filled Cables after the expansion of the existing cable factories is being made by the Department of P & T to determine whether there will be need for further imports in the coming five yeans.

(b) As stated above the tenders are being evaluated for the proposed import by P. & T. Department and the names of the countries will be known after the evaluation of the tenders.

Crimes registered in Delhi

472. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the total number of cases of dacoities, robberies and other IPC cases registered in different police stations of Delhi and New Delhi in 1979-80 and 1980-81;

(b) whether it is a fact that crimes have reduced in Delhi and New Delhi in 1981-82;

(c) if so, the total number of cases reported in 1981-82 in various police stations of New Delhi and Delhi; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) The figures are indicated below:

Year	Dacoity	Robbery	Other IPC cases
1979 -80	57	561	42581
1980-81	19	233	34929

(b) to (d). There is a decline of over 11 per cent in the cases reported to the police during the period 1-4-81 to 31-1-82 as compared to the corresponding period of 1980-81. The figures are indicated below:

Period	Dacoity	Robbery	Other IPC cases
1-4-81 to 31-1-82	22	164	25484
1-4-80 to 31-1-81	14	189	28663

Setting up of Training Centre for Leather Garments in Madras

473. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any advanced training centre for leather garments is proposed to be set up in Madras; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) A proposal to set up an Advanced Industrial Training School to train production technicians for leather garments industry has been sumbitted by the Trade Development Authority, which is under consideration.

Number of Paper Factories in Organised Sector

474. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of paper factories in the organised sector;

(b) the capital invested so far in the paper factories; and

(c) the total turn-over of these factories in 1980 as compared to the total turnover in 1975?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) There were 159 units in the organised sector manufacturing paper and paper board, as on 1-1-1982.

(b) and (c). The information with regard to capital invested ann turn over is available in respect of companies having a paid-up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and obove, each, and is furnished below:—

	(Rupees in Crores) 1974-75	1979-80
Capital invested	344.86	648.02
Turnover	336.69	608.64
Number of companies	21	30

Nine companies which appear in 1979-80, did not have a paid up capital of Rs. 50 lakhs and above in 1974-75 and their capital invested and turnover figures are not available.

बम्बई में अनेक उद्योगों को और कर्मचारियों की कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया धनराशि

475. **श्री राम सिंह शाक्य** : क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) शाह स्टील्स इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, डी० एच० शाह ब्रदर्श प्राइवेट लि०, मार्केन स्टील इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लि०, टेक्स वायर एण्ड मेटल इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लि०, दिवादा मेटल स्टील एण्ड एलाइड प्रोडक्टस प्राइवेट लि०, शाह ट्यूब, केन्स, कण्टेनर्स प्राइवेट लि० हिन्दुस्तान वायर एण्ड स्टील प्रोडक्ट्स, हिन्दुस्तान वेल्ड मेस मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी और हिन्दुस्तान इण्टरनेशनल, सत्यनारायण सदन, चन्दावरकर रोड, बोरविली, पश्चिम बम्बई में कुल कितने दैनिक और मासिक मजदूरी पर काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन सालों में वर्षवार उपर्युक्त फर्मों ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि में कितनी धनराशि जमा की और उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक फर्म के पास इन लेखों में कितनी धनराशि बकाया है और इसे वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि उपर्युक्त सभी फर्म एक ही व्यक्ति की है और उनका कर्मचारियों को नियमित न करने का मुख्य कारण राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि को बचाना है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) से (ग) अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और शीघ्र ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

"हैवी पोल्यूशन ड्यू टु इमरसन आफ हाफ बर्न्ट डैड बोडीज इन टु गंगा" शीर्षक से समाचार

476. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 22 दिसम्बर, 1981 के दैनिक "जागरण" में प्रकाशित" "हैवी पोल्यूशन ड्यू टु इमरसन ऑफ हाफ बर्ण्ट डैड बोडीज इन टु गंगा" (गंगा में अधजली लाशों को

बहाने के कारण अत्याधिक प्रदूषण) शीर्षक समाचार की तरफ दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अत्यधिक प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलैक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण और महासागर विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स०पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने जल प्रदूषण के निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण के लिए जल (प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1974 अधिनियमित किया है । उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा गठित उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य जल प्रदूषण निवारण तथा नियन्त्रण बोर्ड नगरपालिका एवं औद्योगिक श्रोतों से द्रव बहिश्रावों की मात्रा और गुणत्व पर नियन्त्रण करने के लिए अधिनियम के प्रावधानों के अधीन उचित कार्यवाही कर रहा है । मुख्य शहरों में गंगा के तटों पर मल जल गिराने की तुलना में, इस में अधजली लाशों को बहाने के कारण होने वाला प्रदूषण बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है ।

Quarters required for Hindustan Cables Workers in Rupnarayanpur Township

477. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters required for the Hindustan Cables workers in Rupnarayanpur township and the number of existing quarters;

(b) in what time the requirement is to be fulfilled; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) (a) The number of quarters required for the Hindustan Cables Workers in Rupnarayanpur Township is 2700 and the number of existing quarters (including those under construction) is 1396.

(b) Hindustan Cables Limited has made a provision of constructing 500 number of quarters during the Sixth plan period. Further construction of quarters to meet the requirement will depend upon the availability of funds.

(c) Government has given approval on 29th December, 1981 for construction of 108 quarters at a total cost of Rs. 73.75 lakhs.

Need based wages policy

478. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the whole labour population is under great economic strain due to unprecedented price rise;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to introduce need-based wage policf for the labourers; and

(c) what other concrete steps Government propose to take to provide relief to the labourers against price-rise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) It is a fact that the prices are rising but the rate of inflation has come down.

(b) It is proposed to formulate a national wage policy, suggesting *inter-alia*, the criteria for fixation revision of wages, in consultation with the representatives of workers and employers at the next tripartite conference.

(c) In the organised sector, where wage rates are determined usually by collective bargaining the price rise

factor is taken into account in arriving at a settlement.

In the unorganised sector where wages are fixed under the Minimum Wages Act, the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July 1980 decided that the wages should be revised once at least in two years or on the rise of 50 points in the consumer price index. The State Governments have been requested to take action accordingly. They have also been requested to consider the feasibility of attaching a variable dearness allowance formula to the minimum wages so that the wages may be adjusted to the variations in the consumer price index from time to time, as necessary.

Proposal to set up State Electronics Corporation

479. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to suggest to various State Governments to form State Electronics Corporations;

(b) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented;

(c) whether any such State Electronics Corporation has been already constituted by any State Government before getting any guidelines from the Centre; and

(d) if so, the names of the States where such State Electronics Corporations have been formed?

DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Department of Electronics, since 1972, has been encouraging various State Governments to from State Electronics Development Corporations. State Electronics Corporations have already been set up by the following State Governments, in close consultation with the Department of Electronics:

(i) Kerala

(ii) West Bengal

(iii) Tamil Nadu

(iv) Karnataka

(v) Andhra Pradesh

(vi) Orissa

(vii) Bihar

(viii) Gujarat

(ix) Maharashtra

(x) Punjab

(xi) Uttar Pradesh.

Production for demand and supply of Steel

480. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made of demand projections for steel in the future;

(b) if so, the projection for demand and supply;

(c) whether it is also proposed to import steel items; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Working Group of Iron & Steel set up by the Planning Commission for the Five Year period 1980—85 in its report submitted to the Planning Commission in October, 1980 projected the demand and availability of steel in the two terminal years of

the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan as under:

(Fig in M.T.)

Year	Demand Estimats	Availability of Steel
1984-85 . . .	12·70	11·295
1989-90 . . .	18·40	16·796

(c) and (d). While overall deficits have been projected in the terminal years of both the plans, there would be surpluses in some categories, sizes and qualities and deficits in some others.

Imports would have to be made to make up for such shortages and in view of the many variables involved, it would not be possible to work out all the details for the future at this stage.

बस्तर, मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

481. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में वन तथा खनिज संपदा प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त क्षेत्र में वनों पर आधारित तथा खनिज पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कम्पनियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने बस्तर जिले में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए प्रत्यक्ष या राज्य सरकार के माध्यम से आवेदन पत्र भेजे हैं ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) वर्ष 1971 में इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक आफ इंडिया द्वारा बस्तर जिले सहित मध्य प्रदेश राज्य का एक औद्योगिक संभाव्यता सर्वेक्षण किया गया था । अध्ययन दल द्वारा खनिज साधन, स्रोतों पर आधारित परियोजनाओं जैसे आयरन और पैलेटाइजेशन प्लाण्ट, स्पन्ज आयरन प्लाण्ट तथा वन साधन स्रोतों पर आधारित परियोजनाओं जैसे लुगदी सह कागज कम्प्लेक्स, अखबारी कागज, हार्ड बोर्ड, प्लाईवुड, पारटिकल बोर्ड तथा साल सीड आयल एक्ट्रेक्शन (साल के बीज से तेल निकालना) आदि का पता लगाया गया था ।

(ग) 1979–81 की अवधि में बस्तर जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए 5 आशयपत्र/औद्योगिक लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं । इनका ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दे दिया गया है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	उपक्रम का नाम तथा स्थापना स्थल	बनाई जाने वाली वस्तु तथा क्षमता
1	2	3
आशयपत्र :	**वर्ष—1979**	
1	मैं० एम० पी० स्टेट इंडस्ट्रीज़ कार० लि० भोपाल (जिला बस्तर, मध्य प्रदेश)	रेयन ग्रेड लुगदी 30,000 मी० टन

क्र० सं०	उपक्रम का नाम तथा स्थापना स्थल	बनाई जाने वाली वस्तु तथा क्षमता
2.	मैं० एम० पी० स्टेट इण्डस्ट्रीज कार० लि० भोपाल (जिला बस्तर, मध्य प्रदेश)	छपाई तथा लिखाई का कागज 50,000 मी० टन
3.	बस्तर वुड प्रोडक्ट्स लि०, जगदलपुर (एम० पी०) (तहसील जगदलपुर, जिला बस्तर, मध्य प्रदेश)	एम० एफ० डी० का मध्यम गहराई का रेशा बोर्ड (परटिकल बोर्ड किस्म) 30,000 मी० टन

वर्ष—1980 (कुछ नहीं)

वर्ष—1981

4.	सेण्ट्रल इंडिया आयल इण्डस्ट्रीज रायपुर (जगदलपुर, बस्तर, मध्य प्रदेश)	साल सीड फैट्स तथा साल सीड डि-आयल्ड मील =साल सील के नाते 45,000 मी० टन

औद्योगिक लाइसेंस

वर्ष—1979 कुछ नहीं ।

वर्ष 1980

1.	बस्तर वुड प्रोडक्ट्स लि०, मध्य प्रदेश (बस्तर, मध्य प्रदेश)	(1) डेकोरेटिव विनियर्स =3.4 मिल० वर्ग मीटर । (2) टी चैस्ट प्लाई वुड को छोड़ कर विभिन्न किस्मों का प्लाईवुड । =1.5 मिलि० वर्ग मीटर

वर्ष—1981 कुछ नहीं ।

Setting up of Lac Farms in Bihar

482. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre propose to give financial assistance for setting up lac farms in Bihar State which produces more than sixty percent lac; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the Central Sector Scheme for Lac Development namely, "Extension Work and Package Programme for Lac Cultivation in Block and free distribution of Brood-lac in Package Blocks to poor cultivators', a sum of Rs. 2.30 lakhs has been allocated to the State of Bihar during the year 1982-83.

Increasing of Stipends for Apprentices

483. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken decision to increase the stipends of the apprentices under Central scheme;

(b) if so, what is the total amount each technician or mechanic or engineer will get after increase;

(c) the date from which such stipends will be enhanced; and

(d) the details about the total number of apprentices who will be benefited in implementation of this decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the notification issued in this regard is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—3382/82].

(c) It has become effective from 25-1-1982.

(d) The number of apprentices likely to be benefited by this decision is as follows:—

(i) Trade Apprentices — 1,22,678

(ii) Graduate Engineer and Technician Apprentices — 12,272

Proposal of Britain to invest more in India to set up Manufacturing Capabilities

484. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Britain has shown keenness to invest more in India to set up manufacturing capabilities especially mining machinery, technology, electronic components, computer softwear and automobilies;

(b) if so, whether some concrete proposals were forwarded in this connection by the British Minister of State for industry, who recently visited India; and

(c) the nature of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). The British Minister of State for Industry, Mr. Kenneth Baker visited India in January, 1982. During the discussions, he indicated that British industry is keen to make investments abroad and instal manufacturing capabilities in countries like India which have a large technically trained and sophisticated manpower. The areas mentioned were machine tools, hand-tools, mining machinery, electronic components, computer software and

the automoble industry. It was agreed that these possibilities may be pursued further at the official level and through appropriate negotiation between representatives of industry on both sides.

Griha Kalyan Kendras in States

485. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Grih Kalyan Kendras are there under the Ministry of Home Affairs, State-wise and the total number of children looked after, staff employed and the fees collected.

(b) whether the teachers, ayas and assistants working in the Centres are not paid according to any pay-scale whereas the staff working in the offices are paid according to the pay scales as per the Government rules,

(c) what is the scale paid to the staff in the New Delhi Municipal Committee Centres, and

(d) whether Government propose to give the LDC scale to the teachers and the peon's scale to the ayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR): (a) There is only one Grih Kalyan Kendra under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. The Grih Kalyan Kendra runs 19 Creches or day care centres and 29 Nursery Centres both in Delhi and outside. The State-wise information regarding the total number of children/students in the Creches/Nursery Centres, staff employed and the fees collected is given in the attached statement.

(b) The Grih Kalyan Kendra, a Staff welfare Organisation is a registered society under the Societies Registeration Act, 1860 and is functioning under the aegis of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms. As such the workers of the Grih Kalyan Kendra are the employees of the Society and not of the Government. They are therefore being paid scales of honouraria only. Two officers who are regular Government servants are working in the Girh Kalyan Kendra on deputation basis and are being paid regular scales of pay admissible to Government servants. None of the other employees of the Grih Kalyan Kendra whether working in the Office or at the Centres is getting any pay scale as per the Government rules.

(c) The scales of pay in the New Delhi Municipal Committee in respect of Creche and Nursery teachers are given below:—

Nursery teachers	Rs. 330-560
Creche attendant	Rs. 260-400
Ayas	Rs. 196-232

(d) No, Sir

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the place where Greche/ Nursery is located	Name of the State	No. of Centres	No. of children as on 31-12-1981	No. and category of staff employed	Total fees collected for the year 1-4-81 to 31-12-1981.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Creche		
1	Delhi	Delhi	16	468	1 Executive Incharge at H. Qrts. 53 Attendants 66 Ayahs	Rs. 1,75,964·50P.
2	Faridabad	Haryana	1	56	5 Attendants 6 Ayahs	
3	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1	36	1 Attendant 4 Ayha	
4	Madras	Tamil Nadu	1	6	1 Attendant 1 Ayah	
		TOTAL	19	566	138	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Nursery			
1	(a) Delhi ;	. Delhi	20	1165	1 Executive Incharge at H. Qrts. 40 Teachers 12 Ayah	
				21	1205	
	(b) Narela . . .	Do.	1	40	1 Teacher 1 Ayah	
2	(a) Bombay . .	Maharasntra	1	193	4 Teachers 2 Ayahs	Rs. 59,557·50
				2	260	
	(b) Nagpur	Do.	1	67	2 Teachers 1 Ahayah	
3	Madras . .	Tamil Nadu	1		39 1 Teacher 2 Ayahs	
4	Jaipur	Rajasthan	1		31 1 Teacher 1 Ayah	
5	Faridabad .	Haryana	1		222 6 Teachers 2 Ayas	
6	Dehra Dun	. Uttar Pradesh	3		163 5 Teachers 1 Ayah	
			29		1920 83	

Unauthorised auto-repair workshops in Rohtak Road, Delhi

486. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on the pavements of the entire Rohtak Road in Delhi and on various by-lanes in the surrounding areas, unauthorised auto-repair workshops have been set up with the connivance of local police station and the municipal authorities;

(b) whether these workshops are hazards from health point of view for residents of those areas; and

(c) if so, the efforts made to remove those unauthorised workshops and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has reported that encroachments on the pavements of Rohtak Road to occur sometimes and proprietors of some workshops in the adjoining areas occasionally start repairing the vehicles on foot-paths etc. but these are removed by the Enforcement Staff under Section 322 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957. Prosecution action is also taken against such workshops. Both the Municipal Corporation and the Police Authorities have denied that these encroachments have been made in connivance with these authorities. For the period from 1-1-82 to 15/2/82 traffic Police has prosecuted 25 workshop owners and other workshop keepers for carrying out repairs on the pavements causing obstruction to pedestrians etc. on New Rohtak Road, New Delhi.

Allotment of agencies for distribution of steel

487. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether SAIL has received any applications for the allotment of agencies for the distribution of steel during the past 2 years in the State of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh and J & K;

(b) if so, the names of the parties which have applied for this purpose;

(c) the names of such parties which have been sanctioned these agencies; and

(d) the likely date by which the pending cases would be decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d) Steel Authority of India Limited does not appoint any agencies for the distribution of iron and steel. These materials are sold by SAIL through their own stockyards located in different parts of the country or through direct despatches to consumers from the plants. A small part of their production is also sold to traders. Information in respect of applications for registration of traders and the decision taken on these applications is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Transfer of Refractory Units to Steel Ministry

488. SHRI MATILAL HASDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government regarding the question of transfer of Refactory units of West Bengal and Bihar to the Steel Ministry as recommended by the "Fazal Committee" so that these units can be revitalised and modernised; and

(b) if not steps have been taken so far, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The matter is under examination in consultation with the Department of Steel.

कोलार सोने की खानों में परमाणु कणों पर व्यय

489. **श्री एस० बी० सिदनाल :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोलार सोना खानों में परमाणु कणों के बारे में किये जा रहे अनुसंधान कार्य पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में एक विस्तृत तथा गहन अध्ययन करने के लिए तैयार की जा रही नई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलैक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) कोलार की सोने की खानों में परमाणु कणों पर किए जा रहे अनुसंधान पर मार्च, 1981 तक 32.14 लाख रुपये व्यय किए जा चुके हैं। चालू वर्ष में इस काम पर 6.55 लाख रुपये व्यय होने की आशा है।

(ख) प्रोटानों के क्षय होने की घटनाओं की दर को बढ़ाने, क्षय के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पन्न पदार्थों के बारे में विस्तारपूर्ण जानकारी पाने तथा नए कणों पर अध्ययन करने के लिए 1000 टन का एक नया संसूचक लगाने के बारे में विचार किया जा रहा है। 71015 इलेक्ट्रान वोल्ट पर प्रारम्भिक कास्मिक किरणों की संरचना का अध्ययन करने के लिए एक बड़ा एअर शावर एरे और एक लार्ज एरिया अण्डरग्राउण्ड डिटैक्टर बनाए जा रहे हैं।

Steps to Strengthen Delhi Police in Training and Equipment

490. SHRI H.K.L . BHAGAT:. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps which Government propose to take to strengthen Delhi Police in training and equipment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): For the training of Upper Subordinates the Delhi Police has the Police Training School and the training of Constable Recruits is organised by one of the D.A.P. Battalions. For training purposes, the syllabi for various courses, as recommended by the Gore Committee have been fully adopted. Eminent persons including educationists Sociologists and specialists Trainees se is made of audiovisual aids for training. Courses are also arranged in mob control, use of tear smoke and unarmed combat. Yoga and Judo training is also imparted.

A regular Campus is under construction at Jharoda Kalan for the Police Training School and the Recruits Training Centre. Since the beginning of 1980, replacement of 60 old vehicles and purchase of 200 new vehicles have been sanctioned.

In order to further improve the operational efficiency of the Delhi Police, it is proposed to provide more motorcycles and other vehicles and sophisticated wireless telecommunication equipments. Special attention is also being given for the requirements connected with the Asian Games.

Assessment of Property Tax for MIG Flats in Janakpuri by D. M. C.

491. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (c) & (d) of Unstarred Question

No. 2559 on 2 September, 1981 regarding Levy of House Tax in Delhi and state:

(a) whether the West Zone (Rajauri Garden) of the Delhi Municipal Corporation billed some allottees of MIG flats in Janakpuri during the year 1980-81 for payment of not only property and other allied taxes in respect of their flats but imposed penalty thereon for the period prior to the possession of these flats having been made over by the D.D.A.

(b) whether there are cases where the West Zone of the DMC violated the clear instructions from the DDA in case of assessment for the year 1981-82;

(c) whether despite representations, the DMC have not so far withdrawn these illegal levies; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation of Delhi Tyre Traders Association, New Delhi

492. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has received any representation from Delhi Tyre Traders Association, New Delhi;

(b) if so, their grievances and suggestions made; and

(c) the steps taken to examine them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grievances highlighted in the representations from Delhi Tyre Traders Association are:—

(1) Use of various indirect means by the tyre manufacturers to jack up prices;

(2) Sales incentives to the dealers on overall sales, by the tyre manufacturers;

(3) Price hike is not simultaneously announced by the tyre manufacturers to avoid MRTP Commission;

(4) Frequent price hikes generate unhealthy trade prectices such as forward trading and hoarding;

(5) Levying of inflated handling charges by the tyre manufacturers in proportionate to actual transportation and handling costs.

The suggestions made by the Association are:

(1) Mandatory price control;

(2) High level enquiry by an independent body for investigation into these price increases and malpractices; and

(3) Manufacturers should be compelled to withdraw the price hike of September, 1981.

(c) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has already been requested to examine claims of the manufacturers that the price increases are warranted by unavoidable cost elements and to advise the Government on appropriate further steps. It is proposed to await the recommendation of the Bureau in this regard.

दिल्ल में रोजगार केन्द्रों का कार्यकरण

493. **श्री भीकू राम जैन** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में रोजगार केन्द्रों की वर्तमान संख्या क्या है और वर्ष 1980 और 1981 में कितने लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया गया ;

(ख) ऐसे बेरोजगार लोगों की संख्या क्या है जिन्होंने उक्त अवधि के दौरान इन रोजगार केन्द्रों में अपना पंजीकरण कराया है ;

(ग) रोजगार केन्द्रों के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में रोजगार केन्द्रों के कार्यकरण की जांच करने का है और इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रमत्रालय मंत्र उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर): (क) फिलहाल दिल्ली संघ शासित क्षेत्र के विभिन्न भागों में कार्य कर रहे रोजगार कार्यालयों की कुल संख्या 22 है। 1980-81 के दौरान दिल्ली में रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से जिन व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया गया था, उनकी संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

1980	1981
66,209	99,136

(ख) 1980 और 1981 के दौरान दिल्ली के रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

1980	1981
1,83,838	2,00,641

रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकृत सभी व्यक्ति अनिवार्यत: बेरोजगार नहीं हैं ।

(ग) सरकार ने रोजगार कार्यालयों के कार्य संचालन का अध्ययन करने तथा उपचारी उपायों का सुझाव देने हेतु मार्च, 1978 में एक राष्ट्रीय रोजगार सेवा समिति (मैथ्यू समिति) का गठन किया था । इस समिति की 41 सिफारिशों को स्वीकार करने का सरकार का निर्णय सभी राज्य सरकारों संघराज्य दोनों को सूचनार्थ पहले ही भेज दिया गया है ; दिल्ली प्रशासन ने नियमित निरीक्षण करने हेतु अधिकारियों को प्रशिक्षित करने, बड़े रोजगार कार्यालयों के कार्यभार को कम करने नजफगढ़, नांगलोई तथा महरौली में स्थित तीन रोजगार सूचना सहायता केन्द्रों के अतिरिक्त कार्य को आबंटित करने तथा बड़े रोजगार कार्यालयों में जनसम्पर्क अधिकारियों को तैनात करने संबंधी कार्रवाई करनी भी शुरू कर दी है ।

(घ) ऊपर (ग) की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Promotional Avenues for Asst. Librarian in Ministry of Home Affairs

494. SHRI D. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assistant Librarians having 15 to 20 years of service in Home Ministry Library have no promotional avenues;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result of great stagnation frustration has developed among them;

(c) whether it is a fact that the posts of Librarians in the Ministry of Home Affairs have been upgraded recently; if so, the reasons why the Assistant Librarians were not provided promotional avenues; and

(d) what steps Government propose to take to give some incentive to the Assistant Librarians working in the Home Ministry like introduction of selection grade as introduced in othre

cadres of services in the Home Ministry or in Libraries of different Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). There is only one post of Assistant Librarian in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the incumbent of this post is eligible for promotion to the post of Librarian. The Pay Scale of the post of Librarian was upgraded due to increase in his responsibilities as recommended by the Staff Inspection Unit.

(d) The question of a selection grade for an isolated post does not arise.

Setting up of police station in Mayur Vihar, Delhi

495. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no police station in Mayur Vihar, Delhi to provide adequate protection to the people living in this area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are lot of day light robberies every day in Mayur Vihar which go un-reported because there is no police station in this area;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on 4 February, 1982 four robbers entered Flat No. 5E Pocket-I, Mayur Vihar and stole all the valuables at gun point; and

(d) the details of action proposed to be taken by Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Mayur Vihar comes under the jurisdiction of Police Post Patparganj, which is approximately 1.5 Km. from Mayur Vihar. The Police post functions under the Police Station Kalyanpuri.

(b) There is no such information.

(c) One such incident, which occured on 5th February, 1982, has been reported to the Delhi Police.

(d) Within the existing resources, police patrolling in the area is being provided.

Ban of Export of Unconventional raw material for Paper Industry

496. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to ban the export of unconventional raw materials for the paper industry in view of the need of the industry of the country;

(b) if so, when and the details of the said ban; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). Export of bamboo, which is the main raw material for the paper industry is already banned. There is at present no move to relax the ban on export of bamboo. As regards secondary raw materials, export of waste paper is banned.? So far as cereal straw and bagasse are concerned, although there is no ban on export, there is hardly any scope for export.

Failure to spend allotted funds under annual plans

497. SHRI CHINGWANG KONYAK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the failure of the Union Government departments to spend effectively the allotted funds under the annual plan has resulted in recessionary conditions in the Eastern Region;

(b) the outlay envisaged and expenditure on various items during 1981-82;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the fall in Orders from the Defence Departments, the Railway other Union Government departments and the Public Sector undertakings proved a constraint on production; and

(d) the steps proposed to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Annual Plan outlays are allocated Ministry-wise and not region-wise. The Plan outlay proposed for 1981-82 is Rs. 8618.73 crores. Since the year 1981-82 is not yet over, it is not possible to indicate actual expenditure incurred.

(c) No, Sir. The index of industrial production for the first seven months of 1981-82 has increased by about 9.8 per cent over that in the corresponding period of 1980-81.

(d) Does not arise.

Renewable Energy Source in Each District

498. SHRI JAI NARAYAN ROAT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the proposal of setting up one unit of a renewable energy source in each district in the country; and

(b) the details of the scheme and the allocation of funds for this purpose, State-wise and Union—territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Significant progress has been made and a large number of demonstration renewable energy units based on solar, wind and biogas have been set up in a number of districts during the past year. Discussions are in progress with State Governments to identify further sites and form State-level Organisations to undertake the work, operate, maintain and monitor the performance. It is expected to cover every district in the country during the Sixth Plan.

No direct financial assistance is being provided to State Governments at present. The various demonstration units are beng directly set up by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy, on the basis of sites and local assistance provided by the State Government authorities.

Price of Colour T.V.

499. SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT:

SHRI R. L. BHATIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Technological changes in colour reception as also mass production in foreign countries has enabled them to price the colour television moderately; and

(b) whether Government will ensure that the colour TV in India is also produced at a low cost?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No decision has so far been taken by the Government for introduction of colour TV broadcasts in the country. However, if and when it is introduced, Government will try to ensure that colour TV sets are produced at a low cost.

Atomic Power Station Near Kakrapar

500. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to locate a 470-mw atomic power station near Kakrapar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. The proposed atomic power station will comprise two reactors of 235 MW(e) each in the first instance. The reactors would be of the PHWR type i.e. natural uranium fuelled and heavy water mederated reactors incorporating the standardised basic design features of the Narora reactor suitably adapted to local site conditions. The station is estimated to cost Rs. 382.52 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 34.77 crores.

Inquiry report on Qutab Tragedy

501. SHRI R.R. BHOLE:
SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI BHIKHU RAM JAIN:
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Inquiry Report on Qutab Tragedy from the District and Session Judge, Delhi;

(b) if so, the finding thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures Government propose to take to avoid such tragedy in future and bring to book the guilty responsible for the tragedy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c). The Commission of Inquiry was appointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi. The Commission has submitted its report and the same is under examination by the Delhi Administration. In accordance with the provision of Section 3(4) of the Commission of Inquiry Act, the report of the Commission, alongwith the memorandum of action taken, will be laid on the Table of House, within six months from the date of submission of Report. In the meantime, a Police Booth outside the Qutab Complex has been set up and functions from 10.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M.

Loans and assistance provided by District Industries Centres

502. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing:-

(a) the number of persons provided loans and assistance by the District Industries Centre during the last one year for setting up cottage industries;

(b) the number of persons started production in new units set up with the help on this loan and assistance and the number of persons got employment in these units; and

(c) the number of persons proposed to be given loan under this scheme next year and whether any change has been made in the Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). During the year 1980-81 from reports received 2,37,564 new units comprising of 1,77,236 artisan-based and 60,328 small scale units were established resulting in creation of additional employment opportunities for 8,07,145 persons in the reporting District Industries Centre. All

the units referred to above as established during the year 1980-81 have started production during the same year.

(c) During the next year i.e. 1981-82, a target has been fixed based on reports available to establish 2,95,162 new units comprising of 2,11,818 artisan-based units and 83,344 small scale units.

In pursuance of the Statement on Industrial Policy announced in the Parliament in July, 1980 certain modifications in the organisatioal structure of the DIC has been carried out in order to make the District Industries Centres Programme more effective.

गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे रह रहे लोग

503. **श्रीमती कृष्णा साही** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश की 50.82 प्रतिशत ग्रामीण जनसंख्या, 38.19 प्रतिशत शहरी जनसंख्या तथा कुल जनसंख्या के 48.13 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीवन-यापन कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इन लोगों के रहन सहन के स्तर को ऊंचा उठाने के लिये कोई समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्रीएस॰ बी॰ चह्वाण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). छठी योजना में मुख्य रूप से परिसंपत्तियों और कुशलताओं के अंतरण द्वारा तथा वर्ष में मंदी के मौसमों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था के द्वारा गरीबी को दूर करने के अनेक कार्यक्रम शामिल किए गए हैं । एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम पहली श्रेणी से संबंधित है और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम दूसरी श्रेणी से संबंधित है । सरकारी क्षेत्र की अन्य अनेक स्कीमें हैं जिन से बेरोजगारी और अल्प रोजगार को कम करने में सहायता मिलेगी । अनुसूचित जातियों के उत्थान के लिए विशेष संघटक योजना विशेष उल्लेखनीय है जिस के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में योजना में पर्याप्त धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है । सूखा-प्रवृत्त क्षेत्रों, जनजातीय क्षेत्रों और पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के लिए विशेष कार्यक्रमों से सार्वजनिक नीतियों में पुनर्वितरक आधार को सुदृढ़ करने में और क्षेत्रीय असंतुलनों को दूर करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी । राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम को विस्तारित और प्रभावी रूप में कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा जिस से कि समाज के सब से कमजोर वर्गों को न्यूनतम मूल सुविधाएं दी जा सकें । योजना में एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम और राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम के लिए 3487 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है, पिछड़े वर्ग के कल्याण के लिए और अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विशेष संघटक योजना, जनजातीय उपयोजना तथा इस संबंध में केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 2030 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है तथा राष्ट्रीय न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के लिए 5808 करोड़ रु० की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

Implementation of component plan

504. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the implementation of the component plan aimed at raising the living standard of the Scheduled Castes has been tardy;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to improve it; and

(d) the progress made in implementation of the plan during 1980-81 and 1981-82 (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d) Although the Special Component Plans have only recently been introduced, the reports received from the State indicate that a beginning has been made in their implementation. Nevertheless Government of India continue to emphasise the importance of the proper and effective implementation of the Special Component Plans; this is done during discussions in the Planning Commission, through correspondence and during tours. The implementation of the Special Component Plan and measures therefor were specifically discussed at the Conference of Chief Secretaries held in the Ministry of Home Affairs in July 1981; it was also one of the agenda items at the meeting called by the Minister of Planning with State Planning Ministers in April, 1981. The attention of the State Governments has been invited to the detailed guidelines on implementation, monitoring and evaluation contained in the Report of the Working Group on the development of Scheduled Castes in the Sixth Plan (1980—85). Several State Governments have reported that they have taken various measures to improve the implementation of the Special Component Plan. The Statewise position of outlays and expenditure according to the information received from the State Governments is given in Statements I and II; particulars of expenditure of the current year will be available only at the time of the next Annual Plan discussions held in the Planning Commission.

Statement—I

State outlays and expenditure in the Special Component Plan for 1980-81

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of State	Outlay	Expenditure
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44 10	36·67
2.	Assam	1·74	1·33
3.	Bihar	36 18	23·88
4.	Gujarat	23·82	13·52
5.	Haryana	28·51	24·60
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6·79	6·30
7.	Karnataka	59 95	46 19
8.	Kerala	17·28	14·63
9.	Madhya Pradesh	20·75	*
10.	Maharashtra	22·76	12·89
11.	Manipur	0·27	0·31
12.	Orissa	16 02	*
13.	Punjab	28·57	21·22
14.	Rajasthan	40·10	30·41
15.	Tamil Nadu	67·75	32·39
16.	Tripura	1·78	1·58
17.	Uttar Pradesh	61·12	54·82
18.	West Bengal	38·51	19·59*

* Complete details have not been received

Note: These figures are provisional since particulars from certain States have not been fully reconciled.

Statement—II

State Outlays in the Special Component Plan 1981-82

S.No.	States/UTs	(Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44·29
2.	Assam	3 06
3.	Bihar	44·51
4.	Gujarat	25·06
5.	Haryana	32·66
6.	Himachal Pradesh	10 98
7.	Karnataka	52·23
8.	Kerala	20·16
9.	Madhya Pradesh	41·18
10.	Maharashtra	42·01
11.	Manipur	0 82
12.	Orissa	28·11
13.	Punjab	19·25
14.	Rajasthan	30 68
15.	Tamil Nadu	78·89
16.	Tripura	2·91
17.	Uttar Pradesh	95·85
18.	West Bengal	42·44
19.	Sikkim	0 27

De-reservation of 13 Items of Small Scale Industries

505. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI AJIT BAG:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI AJOY BISWAS:

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Small Scale Industrial sector against Government's move to de-reserve as many as 13 Items from the list of items reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector;

(b) if so, the details of the said representation; and

(c) Government's policy in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Representations have been received against de-reservation of Fumaric Acid and Tartaric Acid and Tyre Retreading.

(c) The Policy of reserving industries for exclusive development in the small scale sector is aimed at giving protection against competition from large scale units in those lines of manufacture which are economically viable and technically suitable for development in the small scale sector keeping in view the overall priorities in the industrial sector.

Activities of Underground extremists in Noth-Eastern region

506. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been fresh initiatives by the underground extremists active in the North-Eastern region creating serious law and order problems and that certain elements have links with CIA;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) The law and order situation in the North-Eastern region has been by and large under control. There have, however, been sporadic incidents of violence. The Government is aware that some extremists organisations in the North East have foreign links and have received foreign assitance. The Government is, however, not in a position to pin-point the involvement of intelligence agencies as such.

Government are fully seized of the situation. Meitei extremist bodies as also MNF and its allied bodies have been declared unlawful associations. Action under law against lawless elements is being taken. Security operations have been stepped up. Vigil is being maintained.

बिहार में अभ्रक का अवैध खनन

507. श्री रीत लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनेक असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा अगस्त, 1981 से बिहार के गिरिडीह जिले के गगवाना खंड में जमुनियन, सुरंगी और बेन्द्रों अभ्रक खानों से लगभग एक करोड़ रुपय मूल्य की अभ्रक का अवैध रूप से खनन करके उसे चोरी छिपे निकाल कर ले जाया जा चुका है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन समाज विरोधी तत्वों ने 28 अक्तूबर, 1981 को अन्धाधुन्ध गोलीबारी करके, जिसमें तीन अभ्रक कर्मचारी घायल हो गए लाखों रुपये मूल्य की सम्पत्ति लुटी और श्रमिकों के भविष्य निधि के खातों तथा स्थायी रजिस्टरों को उठा कर ले गए और वे वहां पर अन्य लोगों को लगा कर अवैध रूप से खनन कार्य करा रहे हैं तथा वहां पर छः महीने से 300 श्रमिकों को वेतन का भुगतान भी नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो 300 श्रमिकों को बेरोजगार होने से बचाने तथा समाज विरोधी तत्वों पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और इस सम्बन्ध में भावीयोजना क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) से (ग) यह प्रश्न कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने तथा गैर-कानूनी खनन की रोकथाम से संबंधित है। ये मामले बिहार सरकार के कार्यक्षेत्र में आते हैं तथा उन पर राज्य के अक्षक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्रवाई की जाती है।

Supply of EMU Rakes by Jessops of Calcutta

508. DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Sector Company Jessops of

Calcutta has received orders from Central Railway for supply of EMU Rakes for suburban service of Bombay;

(b) if so, the exact requirements and date of the order;

(c) whether there is any delay in the supply;

(d) if so, the causes for the delay; and

(e) when the order is to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Order was received from the Railway Board on the 10th of November 1978 for supply of Electric Multiple Unit (EMU) rekes to the Central Railway (172 coaches) and Western Railway (67 coaches) for the suburban services of Bombay. This total of 239 coaches comprised of 81 motor coaches, 79 driving trailer coaches and 79 non-driving trailer coaches.

(c) to (e) There has been some delay in the execution of the order. So far 21 coaches have been supplied and 15 coaches are expected to be supplied by March, 1982. The balance number of 203 coaches are expected to be supplied between April 1982 and March 1984. Production could not be commenced in time because of delay in the receipt of steel in matching sizes, electric traction equipment and motor coach wheel sets (all these were to be supplied by the Railways). Jessop have taken up with the Railways for early supply of these materials.

Arrests made on Bharat Bandh

509. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI A. T. PATIL:

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI RAM AVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of arrests made all over India in connection with the strike call of the All India Campaign Committee of the Trade Unions, on the eve of the Bandh as well as on 19 January, 1981; separately, (State-wise); and

(b) how many of them were arrested under NSA and ESMA, separately (State-wise)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The information furnished by some State Governments and Union Territory Administrations is given in the attached statement.

The informantion in respect of the remaining States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF PERSONS ARRESTED/DETAINED IN CONNECTION WITH THE BANDH/STRIKE OF 19TH JANUARY, 1982.

S.No.	Name of State/Union Territory Administration	Number of persons arrested		No. of persons arrested under Essential Services Maintenance Act	No. of persons detained under National Security Act
		on the eve of strike/ bandh	on the day of strike/ bandh		
1.	Haryana	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3.	Karnataka	3085	1174	NIL	NIL
4.	Manipur	9	5	NIL	NIL
5.	Meghalaya	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
6.	Nagaland	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7.	Punjab	NIL	274	NIL	NIL
8.	Tripura	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
9.	Uttar Pradesh	139	1960	NIL	NIL
10.	West Bengal	3144	NIL	NIL	NIL
11.	Sikkim	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
12.	Andaman & Nicobar	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
14.	Chandigarh	NIL	62	NIL	NIL
15.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
16.	Delhi	1	58	NIL	NIL
17.	Goa, Daman & Diu	NIL	14	NIL	NIL
18.	Lakshadweep	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
19.	Mizoram	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
20.	Pondicherry	18	136	NIL	NIL

New Cement Policy

510. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal under consideration to announce a new cement policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A plan for pricing and distribution of cement is under final consideration of Government.

Increase in Installed Capacity of Newsprint Industry

511. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the installed capacity of newsprint industry in the country in the year 1982-83;

(b) if so, details of the said steps; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Till recently, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar, with an installed capacity of 67,500 tonnes per annum, was the only unit producing newsprint. The mill is undertaking a modernisation-cum-renovation programme to raise its installed capacity to a level of 75,000 tonnes. In addition, the newsprint project of Mysore Paper Mills, (capacity 75,000 tonnes per annum) and Kerala Newsprint Project of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. (Capacity 80,000 tonnes per annum) will also be in commercial production by 1982-83.

The undermentioned scheme have also been licensed for the manufacture of newsprint and are in preliminary stages of implementation:—

M/S	Tamil Nadu News Prints and Paper Ltd..	500,000 tonnes per annum
M/S	Century Pulp and Paper Ltd..	20,000 tonnes per annum

Government would also encourage further proposals if any, received for manufacture of newsprint.

(c) Does not arise.

खेतिहर तथा बागान श्रमिकों को कम मजूरी

512. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खेतों, बागानों या कुछ अन्य स्थानों पर काम करने वाले निर्धन श्रमिकों को मालिक बहुत कम मजरी देते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन निर्धन श्रमिकों की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखकर सरकार कोई नया कानून बनाने पर विचार कर रही है और यदि नहीं, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम मत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर): (क) और (ख). कृषि और बागानों में नियोजनों तथा अधिकांश नियोजनों में, जहां श्रमिक अच्छी तरह से संगठित नहीं हैं, मजदूरी की न्यूनतम दरें संबंधित सरकार द्वारा न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम के अधीन निर्धारित की जाती हैं । इन मजदूरी-दरों को समय-समय पर संशोधित भी किया जाता है तथा उनके द्वारा उन्हें लागू किया जाता है । बागानों में, मजदूरी-दर द्विपक्षी य क रों द्वारा भी निश्चित की जाती हैं। अतः इन नियोजनों में श्रमिकों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी दरों के बारे में किसी नए कानून का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । तथापि, न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम में संशोधन करने का प्रस्ताव है ताकि इसके कार्यान्वयन में सुधार किया जा सके ।

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में परिवर्तन

513. **श्री मनीराम बागड़ी** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का है और यदि हां, तो उनका स्वरूप और कारण क्या हैं ; और

(ख) राष्ट्र के निर्माण से संबंधित पुराने मामलों पर इस प्रस्तावित परिवर्तन से कहां तक प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

बाटा द्वारा अन्य लोगों द्वारा बनाए गये जूतों की बिक्री

514. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि अन्य कम्पनियों द्वारा सस्ती दरों पर बनाए गए जूते और चप्पलों को बाटा कम्पनी अपनी मोहर लगा कर बेच रही है और इस प्रकार भारी मुनाफा कमा रही है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने अन्य कम्पनियों द्वारा बनाये गये जूतों को अपने नाम से बेचने के धंधे पर प्रतिबंध लगाने के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की है, और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

Recommendation of Ghosh Committee to Decontrol Cement Production

515. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted Ghosh Committee's recommendation to decontrol a quarter of the cement production in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations and reasons for accepting them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) and (b) A plan for pricing and distribution of cement is under final consideration of Government.

गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोग

516. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981 के अंत में देश में राज्यवार गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ख) गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले ग्रामीण मजदूर, ग्रामीण कारीगर और हरिजनों की राज्यवार अलग-अलग प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चह्वाण): (क) गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों के अनुमानों को योजना आयोग में पारिवारिक उपभोक्ता व्यय के संबंध में राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण के आंकड़ों के आधार पर तैयार किया जाता है । राष्ट्रीय प्रतिदर्श सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पारिवारिक उपभोक्ता व्यय के सम्बन्ध म वर्ष 1977-78 के बाद सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है । इसलिए वर्ष 1981 के अन्त में देश में गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले लोगों की राज्यवार संख्या का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सका ।

(ख) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता ।

Important Raw Materials for Paper Industry

517. SHRI C. PALANIAPPAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the important raw materials for paper industry;

(b) whether the increased number of industries will decrease the number of trees in the forests;

(c) if so, what action has been taken by Government to prevent this;

(d) whether there is any proposal to start a paper industry in Tamil Nadu;

(e) if so, whether it is a private sector or public sector industry; and

(f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The important raw materials for the paper industry are bamboo, hardwood and other forest based raw materials, supplemented by cereal straws, bagasse, waste paper and other secondary raw materials.

(b) and (c). Industrial Licences for units based on forest raw materials are issued only after ascertaining from the concerned State Governments whether raw material would be available on a sustained basis. Steps are also being taken to promote industry oriented plantations of fast growing pulpwood species and to encourage utilisation of secondary raw materials such as agricultural residues, bagasse, waste paper etc.

(d) to (f). An Industrial Licence has been issued to M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd., a State Government undertaking, for setting up a newsprint/paper project based on bagasse, with a capacity of 90,000 tonnes per annum at Salem Dt. in Tamil Nadu.

Increase in Electricity Tariff and Transport Fares

518. SHRI A. K. BALAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state how many States have recommended to the Planning Commission to increase the Electricity Tariff and revise transport fares in the next coming years in order to improve the economic viability of State Electricity Boards and Transport Corporations?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): The Planning Commission has not received such recommendations from any State Government. However, the State Governments are free to take such measures as they consider appropriate to improve the economic viability of State Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations and to augment the resources for the State Development Plans.

Setting up of Village Security Force to check Atrocities on Harijans

519. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

SHRI TRILOK CHAND:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to check atrocities on Harijans Government propose to set up village security force; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken, if any, by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). After the Sarhupur outrage, the Home Minister held a meeting with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh regarding measures to be taken to prevent such crimes against the Scheduled Castes. The creation of a village Security Force in villages of areas prone to crimes against the Scheduled Castes was one of the ideas that came up. This is under further consideration and no decision has yet been taken.

Provisions of Private Secretaries and Personal Asstts. to Joint Secretaries

520. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Special Secretary/Additional Secretary/ Joint Secretary in a Ministry/Department heads a wing independently with maximum measures of independent functioning and responsibilities in respect of the business falling under that wing;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for not providing the Joint Secretaries with Private Secretaries and Personal Assistants in the ratio provided to Additional and Special Secretaries;

(c) whether government propose to remove this disparity; and

(d) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) while a Special Secretary/Additional Secretary generally heads a wing, the same is not the case with a Joint Secretary.

(b) The stenographic assistance has been determined on the basis of functional requirements of the various levels.

(c) There is no disparity in the existing entitlement.

(d) Does not arise.

Bodies to Safeguard Minorities and Weaker Sections

521. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several bodies today trying to secure the safeguards to the minorities and weaker sections of society at one and the same time;

(b) if so, the names of such bodies or commission, the year in which these bodies or commissions were set up and the scope of such bodies of commissions.

(c) the details as to what each body or commission are precisely expected to do; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some commissions are doing the same work and flooding the Government with identical reports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

(d) There is some overlap of functioning between the Office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities and the Minorities Commission on the one hand and that between the Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the other.

Statement

The following bodies are at present engaged for safeguarding the interests of minorities and weaker sections:

1 Office of the Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in terms of Article 338 of the Constitution;

2. Office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities in terms of Article 350(B) of the Constitution;

3. Minorities Commission set up by the Government of India vide their Resolution dated the 12th January, 1978;

4. Office of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes set up by the Government of India vide their Resolution dated the 21st July, 1978; and

5. The High Power Panel for Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Weaker Sections of the Society to ensure that the benefits of the Government's fiscal and economic policies reach the minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections set up by the Government of India vide their Resolution dated 10th May, 1980.

2. The functions of the Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities are to investigate all matters relating to safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for linguistic minorities under the Constitution, respectively and report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct.

3. The functions of the Minorities Commission, the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the High Power Panel are indicated below:—

MINORITIES COMMISSION

(i) to evaluate the working of the various safeguards in the Constitution for the protection of minorities and in laws passed by the Union and State Governments;

(ii) to make recommendations with a view to ensuring effective implementation and enforcement of all the safe guards and the laws;

(iii) to undertake a review of the implementation of the policies pursued by the Union and the State Governments with respect to the minorities;

(iv) to look into specific complaints regarding deprivation of rights and safeguards of the minorities;

(v) to conduct studies, research and analysis on the question of avoidance of discrimination against minorities;

(vi) to suggest appropriate legal and welfare measures in respect of any minority to be undertaken by the Central or the State Governments;

(vii) to serve as a national clearing house for information in respect of the conditions of the minorities; and

(viii) to make periodical reports at prescribed intervals to the Government.

COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES:

(i) To investigate all matters relating to safeguards provided for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution. This would, *inter alia*, include a review of the manner in which reservations stipulated in public services of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are, in practice, implemented.

(ii) To study the implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, with particular reference to the objective of removal of untouchability and invidious discrimination arising therefrom within a period of five years.

(iii) To ascertain the socio-economic and other relevant circumstances accounting for the commission of offences against persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes with a view to ensuring the removal of impediments in the laws in force and to recommend appropriate remedial measures including measures to ensure prompt investigation of the offences.

(iv) To enquire into individual complaints regarding denial of any safeguards provided to any person claiming to belong to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

HIGH POWER PANEL FOR MINORITIES, SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER WEAKER SECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY:

(i) To ascertain if the benefits to various fiscal policies of Government, both Union and States, really reach the minorties, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society;

(ii) to identify the constraints or bottlenecks whereby incentives, facilities and other encourgements are not being fully availed of by them;

(iii) to suggest ways and means by which the benefits of various fiscal policies, incentives, facilities and other encouragements reach them; and

(iv) to make recommendations with regard to other allied matters.

4. In additional there are other provisions in the Constitution and the various other departments of the Centre and State Governments who are engaged in the welfare of the Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections.

हरिजनों, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर अत्याचार

522. **श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में पिछले दो वर्षों में हरिजनों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर अत्याचारों के सम्बन्ध में दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या कितनी है और

(ख) अब तक की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लस्कर): (क) राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के आधार पर एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों पर अत्याचारों से संबंधित अपराधों से निपटने के लिये केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्री के 10-3-1981 के अ0 भा0 पत्र में एहतियाती, निरोधक, दंडात्मक, पुनर्वासात्मक और कार्मिक नीति संबंधी उपायों के व्यापक मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांत राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिये गये हैं और राज्य सरकारों से इसके अनुसार काम करने के लिये निरंतर कहा जा रहा है। इनमें से बहुत से अपराधों के मूल सामाजिक आर्थिक कारणों को ध्यान में रखते हुये अनुसचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आर्थिक तथा अन्य विकास पर बल दिया जा रहा है और हाल के संशोधित 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम में 7 सूत्री कार्यक्रम शामिल है। जो अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के विकास के लिये कार्यक्रमों को तेज करने के लिये है।

विवरण

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में पिछले दो वर्षों —1980 और 1981 के दौरान हरिजनों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों पर अत्याचारों के सम्बन्ध में दर्ज किए गए मामलों की संख्या का विवरण ।

क्रम सं0	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र का नाम	1980 (पूरे वर्ष) के दौरान और 1981 में प्रत्येक के सामने दिये गये महीनों तक दर्ज किये गये मामलों की संख्या, जिनकी रिपोर्ट राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त हो गई है		
		1980	1981	(प्रत्येक के सामने दिये गये महीनों तक)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	166	202	(अक्तूबर)
2.	असम	शून्य	शून्य	(नवम्बर)
3.	बिहार	2086	1689	(अक्तूबर)
4.	गुजरात	628	751	(दिसम्बर)
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	68	69	(दिसम्बर)
6.	हरियाणा	78	41	(जून)
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	—	—	
8.	कर्नाटक	377	402	(दिसम्बर)
9.	केरल	482	222	(सितम्बर)
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	5306	5092	(अक्तूबर)
11.	महाराष्ट्र	664	928	(दिसम्बर)
12.	उड़ीसा	94	91	(दिसम्बर)
13.	पंजाब	79	51	(दिसम्बर)
14.	राजस्थान	1498	1946	(दिसम्बर)
15.	तमिलनाडु	140	132	(सितम्बर)
16.	उत्तर प्रदेश	4279	3627	(नवम्बर)
17.	पश्चिम बंगाल	45	44	(नवम्बर)
18.	दिल्ली	3	6	(दिसम्बर)
19.	पांडिचेरी	16	8	(दिसम्बर)
20.	दादरा और नागर हवेली	शून्य	शून्य	(दिसम्बर)
		16009	15401	

टिप्पणी :— मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में अनुसूचित जन जातियों पर अत्याचारों के केवल सितम्बर, 1981 तक आंकड़े प्राप्त हुए हैं ।

Employment and Foreign Exchange Earning in Skin and Leather Industries Hides

523. SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details in the growth of employment in the semi-processed, finished leather and leather product industries during the years 1980 and 1981, over earlier years, prior to 1979-80, industry-wise details; and

(b) the differential in the foreign exchange earnings from raw hides and skins, semi-processed leather, finished leather and leather products in the year 1980 and 1981 over the years prior to 1979-80 item-wise differentials?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Leather and Leather goods industries being highly decentralised, precise details of growth of employment during 1980 and 1981 are not available.

(b) Export of raw hides is banned. The foregin exchange earnings from export of other items are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82 (upto Dec. 81)
i) Semi-processed leather	885.44	565.85	444.96
ii) Finished leather	2660.09	1867.94	1515.42
iii) Leather products	698.87	870.42	791.52

Recommendation of National Committee on Industrial Dispersals

524. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:

SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made by National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas regarding Industrial Dispersal;

(b) the progress with regard to each recommendation;

(c) how long it will take to implement the recommendations of this report; and

(d) names of areas benefited?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) The National Committee on the Development of Backward Areas, chaired by Shri B. Sivaraman, former Member in the Planning Commission, in its Report on Industrial Dispersal had made a set of inter-related recommendations including the selection of eligible growth centres and the establishment of an Industrial Development Authority in each selected growth centre for the promotion of large and medium industries. For promoting small scale industries the Committee has recommended among other things, the activisation of the industrial estates programme. Details relating to the various recommendations may be seen in the Report on Industrial Dispersal, copies of which were placed on the Table of the House on 2nd December, 1981.

(b) to (d). The recommendations are under examination in consultation with State Governments, concerned Central Ministries and financial institutions.

Exploration of Mineral Resources Reserves in the Country

525. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to lay emphasis on the exploration of mineral resources reserves in the country during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that more than one-third of the abundant mineral resources of Orissa still remain unexplored;

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the exploration of mineral reserves of Orissa expeditiously; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Due emphasis has been laid on exploration of mineral resources in the country during the Sixth Plan period.

(b) Mineral exploration is a continuous process and mineral resources can always be expected to be located by mineral investigations. However, it is difficult to foretell precisely the quantum of mineral resources in the unexplored areas.

(c) and (d) During the current field season (October 1981 to September 1982), the Geological Survey of India proposes to carry out investigations for manganese ore, limestone, bauxite, graphite, chromite, base metals, tin, coal, gold and precious & semi-precious stones. The Department of Mining & Geology of the Government of Orissa has also drawn up plans for exploration of mineral resources in the State. The mineral exploration activities of the Geological Survey of India are discussed in the State Geological Programming Board which is convened by the State Government. This ensures coordination of activities of the Geological Survey of India and the Department of Mining & Geology of the State Government.

Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Limited

526. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5103 on 25th March, 1981 re: Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society and state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Consulting Agency have since been considered if so, with what action and details; and

(b) whether copies of the bye-laws conforming to the provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972, report if the Consulting Agency and the recommendations made thereby, annual report with audited statement of accounts will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Some of the recommendations of the Consultancy and Promotional Cell of the National Consumers Cooperative Federation in regard to streamlining the functioning of the Society and financial assistance have been given effect to and certain others are yet to be considered by the Government. As a result of the various measures taken, the Society is expected to make substantial profits in the year 1981-82.

(b) The bye-laws of the Society are, by and large, in conformity with the provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. During the audit of the accounts of the Society for 1980-81, the auditors have pointed out an anomaly in the bye-laws relating to

allocation of profits to the Reserve Fund. Thi anomaly is proposed to be removed by amendment to the bye-laws at the general body meeting of the Society which will take place on 5th March, 1982. An upto date copy of the bye-laws of the Society will be laid on the Table of the House thereafter. The Annual Report, and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year 1979-80 were laid on the Table of the House on 8th May, 1981 and the same for 1980-81 will be laid on the Table of the House during the current session.

Setting up of Enterpreneurial Board

527. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the steps taken to set up the following:

(i) Entrepreneurial Board to link underemployed and unemployed scientists and technologists and under utilised credit facilities;

(ii) Biotechnology Board to coordinate reserch in genetic engineering and to lessen the use of oil, pesticides, fertilisers etc.; and

(iii) Consortium of survey organisations for indentifying the areas of under exploited development potential?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH):

(i), (ii) and (iii) Enterprenursnip Board and Biotechnology Board have since been set up vide DST Resolution Nos. F. 200019/1/82-Admn. I dated 18-1-1982 and F. 20019/2/82-Admn. I dated 18-I-1982 respectively, copies of which have already been placed on the Table of the House on 19-2-1982. It is also envisaged to set up a Consortium of Survey Organisations for the exploitation and optimum utilisation of the natural resouress of the coenry.

Diversion of Fund by States for non-Plan Schemes

528. SHRI RAL KRISHNA WASNIK:

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI B. D. SINGH:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Planning Commission that some of the States are diverting plan funds for non-plan schemes;

(b) what are the names of sech States and the extent of amount so diverted by them; and

(c) the action taken by the Planning Commission in this regard to ensure that plan-funds are not diverted for non-plan schemes?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). From the information made available by the States except West Bengal, no such diversion has been noticed. In the case of West Bangal, detailed information about the plan expenditure has not yet been received.

(c) A specific procedure regarding the diversion of funds from earmarked sectors/projects/schemes in the approved Annual Plans as also for regulating shortfalls in overall Plan expenditure has been laid down by the Planning Commission, In the year end, adjustment proposals received from the States, these matters are taken care of.

Strike in Public Sector Industries in Bangalore

530. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimated loss due to eighty days strike by Public Sector Industries' workers in Bangalore; and

(b) have Goevrnment taken any steps to bring about party regarding financial benefits to all labourers working in public sector industries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) According to available information, the estimated loss in production due to the strike in the Bangalore based enterprises was around Rs. 2 crores per day.

(b) The Government while approving wage revision proposals, is taking care to eliminate unjustified distortions and to rationalise the pay structure.

Earth Quake in Nicobar

531. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the loss of life and property due to earth-quake in Nicobar in January, 1982; and

(b) the measures of assistance and relief rendered to the victims of the calamity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

Statement

No loss of life has been reported on account of earth tremors recently experienced in the island of Great Nicobar and certain other nearby places in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Damage to property is estimated at about Rs. 8 lakhs which includes damage to private buildings estmated at Rs. 15,680/-.

2. A team of officers including medical officers was sent from Port Blair to Great Nicobar by ship which carried medicines, tent and food supplies. Later on another naval ship also joined the relief work. Scientists from Earthquake Engineering Department of Roorkee University have also visited the island of Great Nicobar.

3. Free rations for 6 days were provided to almost the entire population of Great Nicobar. Medicines, first aid equipment, vaccines and chemicals for purification of water were also provided. 84 tents and 40 tarpaulias were also made available for use in the area. Some women and children were temporarily shifted to Port Blair. They were given free passage and food.

4. Rupees 2 lakhs have been given from Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Gift items worth about Rs. 12 thousand received from several voluntary organisation in Port Blair were distributed to the affected people.

Deployment of Agents in Ministries by Big Business Houses

532. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since inquired into the liaison activities of the big business houses like Birlas, Tatas, Dalmias in the capital during the last 5 years who are keeping their paid agents in every Ministry to enable them to get information about their business; and

(b) if not reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Government are not aware of the presence of paid agents of big business houses in every Ministry. However, one case of leakage of secret information from the Ministry of Petroleum Chemical & Fertilizers has come to notice, which is under Investigations Departmental Security Instructions already exist, which contain modelities of handling secret papers.

Atmospheric Pollution Due to Coal

533. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHOUDHARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coal handling plants, open washeries, discharge of effluents, open cast mining and the inflow of slurry in mining have been posing severe ecological imbalance and atmospheric pollution; and

(b) if so, whether any steps or guidelines are under consideration of Government to restore ecological balance and form pollution prevention an integral part of various mining schemes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. These activities may cause ecological disruption and atmospheric pollution if adequate environmental management practices are not adopted. At present effective steps are being taken by concerned agencies to minimise pollution effect in such projects. Discharge of effluents is subject to consent accorded by Central or State Boards for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution and are accorded if the effluent conform to the prescribed standards.

Standards for air emissions for such operations are yet to be adopted. A Working Group of Experts constituted by the Department of Environment has formulated guidelines for incorporating environmental concerns into mining projects. These guideline have been circulated to all the concerned ministries and mining organisations In respect of the new mining projects, action has been initiated to make anti-pollution measures an integral part of the mining projects. An Expert Committee has also been set up by the Department of Environment to review the environmental aspects of the new mining projects. Similar action had earlier been taken in respect of industrial projects.

शिवालिक पहाड़ियों में शाफ्ट स्टोन की खदाई के कारण पर्यावरण प्रदूषण

534. **श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :** क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश के देहरादून और मसूरी की शिवालिक पहाड़ियों में शाफ्ट स्टोन की खुदाई के कारण होने वाले पर्यावरण-प्रदूषण का मूल्यांकन किया है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार इन खदानों के कारण होने वाले पर्यावरण प्रदूषण की जांच करने के लिये एक सर्वेक्षण दल गठित करने का है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा) : (क) जी नहीं। परन्तु पर्यावरण विभाग ने कुछ समय पूर्व एक कार्यकारी विशेषज्ञ दल गठित किया था, जिसने मसूरी पहाड़ियों में चूना पत्थर आदि खनिजों की खुदाई के कारण होने वाले पर्यावरण प्रदूषण की समस्या का अध्ययन किया है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने भी देहरादून जिले में खनिज तथा पर्यावरण पर उसके प्रभाव के प्रश्न पर विचार के लिये एक समिति का गठन किया है। इस समिति की रपट की राज्य सरकार को प्रतीक्षा है।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

Functioning delay in Kalpakkam Atomic Plant

535. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the inordinate delay in commissioning Kalpakkam Atomic Plant; and

(b) the steps being taken to commission this Atomic Plant as early as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) The major causes for delay in the completion of the Madras Atomic Power Project are technical problems faced in indigenous fabrication of major equipment, delays at manufacturers' works due to a number of reasons including labour unrest, power cuts, shortages of consumables and the embargo by some countries on export of certain equipment and materials.

(b) The balance erection and commissioning activities are being paralleled to the extent possible. Necessary steps to build adequate inventory of indigenous heavy water are also being taken.

Demand and Supply Gap of Cement

536. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that taking into consideration the projected demand during the coming years the present supply demand gap of cement is going to widen which would seriously affect the country's growth;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to step up the installed capacity of cement;

(c) the extent to which the production of cement is likely to be increased in coming year; year-wise; and

(d) whether there is any possibility of cement to be exported in the near future and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The gap between demand and supply of cement is expected to be narrowed down by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan.

(b) Government are following a liberal policy in regard to sanctioning installation of additional capacity in cement industry.

(c) The estimated production of cement during the year 1981-82 is of the order of 21 million tonnes. This is expected to go up to 26 million tonnes during the year 1982-83.

(d) In the light of the current shortage of cement in the country, there is no prospect of exporting cement in the near future.

Examination of recommendations of 69th Science Congress

537. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY: be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 69th Science Congress which concluded on 8th January, 1982 emphasised the need for focussing attention on basic research to tackle the problem facing the country;

(b) whether the recommendations of the Congress have been examined;

(c) if so, whether it is also a fact that recommendations also emphasised the importance of having more flexible system and linkage between the areas of research and development; and

(d) if so, how many of the recommendations have so far been accepted and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Focal theme for the 69th Session of the Indian Science Congress which concluded on January 8, 1982 was "Basic Research as an Integral Component of a Self-reliant Base of Science and Technology" (its role, relevance, support and areas of thrust).

(b) The recommendations arising out of the focal theme Session, Plenary Session and various technical sessions have been prepared.

(c) The recommendations have emphasised the importance of having linkage between research in educational institutions, in national laboratories, in governmental laboratories of departments and agencies and in the public and private sector industries.

(d) The Department of Science & Technology has constituted a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DST. The recommendations are submitted by the General President to this Task Force in DST and they are circulated to various institutions for implementation. The recommendations of the 69th Session are yet to be discussed by the Task Force.

Steel Distribution Policy

538. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether almost all the rerolling mills in the country particularly those in the four Southern States have reached the stage of winding up on account of lop-sided steel distribution policy of the Steel Authority of India; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure implementation of a balanced steel distribution policy by SAIL?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEELS AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The main requirement of rerollers is for billets and heavy rounds. Under the existing distribution policy rerollers are offered these materials produced by the main Steel plants after the requirements of priority sectors have been met. In addition, they obtain a major portion of their requirement of rerollable material from the mini steel plants. Import of billets was on OGL till the 5th December, 1981 and is now canalised through SAIL.

Computerisation increasing unemployment

539. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) details of Government's policy regarding computerisation in the country *vis-a-vis* the increasing unemployment situation in the country; and

(b) Government's plan to meet the increasing demand from the computerisation lobby in India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Government has adopted a policy on computerisation in the country based on careful screening of applications for import of computers and issuance of manufacturing licences. The policy guidelines are broadly on the lines recommended by the

Automation Committee set up by the Ministry of Labour, which submitted its report in June, 1972. As per the policy guidelines, the import of computers is permitted only where the essentiality of an in-house computer is established, and the possibility of its adverse effect on employment opportunities, is carefully examined in consultation with the Ministry of Labour. Computerisation is discouraged where it is estimated that it will have adverse effect on employment not commensurate with productivity and quality improvement achieved. The actual import clearance is issued by the Department of Electronics (DOE) only after obtaining clearance from the Ministry of Labour from the labour angle. Such clearances apply to all stand alone computers meant for for business or administrative data processing and office automation.

(b) Computerisation through imported computers is carefully regulated by the Government through the special policy on import of computer systems.

Growth of Atomic Power in the Country

540. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while the country is deficient in Uranium, it has plenty of Thorium;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to direct the future growth strategy of atomic power in the country based on Thorium instead of uranium for which we have to depend on other countries;

(c) whether enough expertise is available for utilising this raw material and to fabricate machinery for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the plans formulated for the next ten years; if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) It is true that thorium reserves in our country are much larger than the known uranium reserves.

(b) The strategy that is being currently followed is aimed at the optimal utilization of the available uranium and thorium resources.

(c) The long range programme of the Department of Atomic Energy involves utilization of thorium for power production in fast reactors. A separate Research Centre has been set up and work there is progressing.

(d) Construction and commissioning of the Fast Breeder Test Reactor at Reactor Research Centre and R & D work on fast reactor technology at RRC are, *inter alia*, aimed at thorium utilization.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Stations in Karnataka

541. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Karnataka was impressing on the Centre to set up a nuclear power station to meet the growing need of the industry which is increasing every day;

(b) whether it is also a fact that at present the State has to depend upon the neighbouring States to meet its power requirements and unless cheaper sources of power is created the sustained growth of industry and the economic well-being of the State cannot be maintained;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the State Government have fully posted the Atomic Energy Department with the necessary data for the location of the atomic plant; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in taking a decision in the matter and by what time a decision will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). The Government of Karnataka has been pressing for a nuclear power station to meet its power requirements as it has now to depend upon neighbouring States. A Committee of Experts has been set up to select suitable sites for the new nuclear power stations. The report of the Committee is awaited.

Theft of Jewellery of a Baroness Stefania

542. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Baroness Stefania lodged a report with Delhi Police about the loss of very costly jewellery;

(b) if so, the details thereof and findings of the investigations made in the matter;

(c) whether the Baroness has been asked by the Custom authorities to pay duty of Rs. 25 lakhs; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIH): (a) to (d). Stefania Von Koriez reported to the Police Station Nizamuddin at 3.35 A.M. on the 7th January, 1982, that on her return to the Hotel Oberoi Inter-Continental at about 1 A.M., she kept part of the jewellery, which she was wearing, in the locker of the hotel. When she came back to deposit the remaining jewellery, she checked the contents of the locker and found that 2 pouches (one of which was empty and the other containing diamond ear-ring (tops) were missing. A case FIR No. 22 dated 10-1-1982 u/s 380 IPC has been registered at Police Station Nizamuddin. The investigation of the case was transferred to the Crime Branch on 11-1-82. Several persons have been interrogated. The investigation is continuing.

The Custom Authorities directed her on 8-2-82 to pay custom duty amounting to Rs. 25,96,000 and she has not paid the same.

दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा गाड़ियों के लिए "चेसिस" की खरीद

543. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने पिछले वर्ष कुछ गाड़ियों के लिए कुछ चैसिस (इंजन) खरीदे हैं ; और यदि हां, तो उन की संख्या कितनी है और इस खरीद पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ;

(ख) क्या ये चेसिस पिछले एक वर्ष से भी अधिक समय से पुरानी दिल्ली तीस हजारी पुलिस लाइन तथा अन्य स्थानों पर पड़े हैं और उन के टायर तथा इंजन बेकार हो गए हैं और यदि हां, तो इस लापरवाही के लिए कौन अधिकारी जिम्मेदार है; और

(ग) इन गाड़ियों की "बाडी" न बनाने के क्या कारण हैं, जिन को पुलिस कानून व्यवस्था बनाने के लिये प्रयोग कर सकती थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट सुब्बया) : (क) दिल्ली पुलिस ने वर्ष 1981 के दौरान 88,80,000– रुपये की कुल लागत से 76 चेसिस अर्थात् बसों के लिये 12, जेल वाहनों के लिए 11, पिक-अप के लिए 46 और चलते फिरते नियंत्रण कक्ष के लिए 1 चेसिस खरीदे ।

(ख) और (ग). पूरे वर्ष के दौरान वस्तुतः दिल्ली पुलिस द्वारा वाहन प्राप्त किए गए थे। बाडियों के निर्माण के लिए दो निविदाएं जारी की गई थीं, एक मई में और दूसर जुलाई में। निविदाएं जारी करने में अन्तर्ग्रस्त औपचारिकताएं अब पूरी की जा चुकी हैं और अधिकांश वा नों की बाडियों के निर्माण के लिए आदेश दे दिए गए हैं। इस बात से इंकार किया जाता है कि टायर और इंजन बेकार कर दिये गये हैं।

पुनः चालू किए गए रुग्ण एकक

544. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उद्योगों की रुग्णता के कारण कितने श्रमिकों को अपने काम से वंचित होना पड़ा है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान कितने रुग्ण एककों को चालू किया गया है और कितने एककों को रुग्ण होने से बचाया गया है; और

(ग) शेष रुग्ण एककों को कब तक पुनः चालू किए जाने की संभावना है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा एकत्रित रुग्ण एककों के आंकड़ों में कार्यरत कामगारों की संख्या के आंकड़ों का निर्देश नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा एकत्रित रुग्ण एककों के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, रुग्ण एककों की सूची में से वर्ष 1980 में 2750 एककों और 1981 की मार्च में समाप्य तिमाही में 1075 एककों के नाम निकाल दिए गए थे उन के नवीनतम आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं। अन्य रुग्ण एककों के कब तक पुनरुज्जीवित होने की संभावना है इस विषय में कुछ कह पाना संभव नहीं है।

Plan to Recover Uranium from the Estuaries

545. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study by physical Research Laboratory at Ahmedabad has revealed discharge of several tonnes of Uranium per year into the sea through major rivers of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that Narmada and Tapti rivers annually discharge about 25 tons of Uranium into the sea at a rate of 1 Gr. per 1000 tons of water; and

(c) if so, have Government drawn any plan to recover Uranium and Radioactive elements from the estuaries and the ocean sediments at the point of discharge, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (c). The studies conducted by the Physical Research Laboratory have shown that the discharge of uranium in the sea by major rivers like Narmada and Tapti is not unusual and it is only of academic interest. Concentration of Uranium and its other isotopes in these estuaries is too low for any economic recovery at the present stage of technology.

Grants for Development of Scheduled Areas under Article 275

546. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grants given under article 275 of the Constitution to different States for Development of Scheduled areas, year-wise and State-wise since

the commencement of the Constitution; and

(b) the per capita expenditure on each tribal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in Installed Capacity of M/s. Colgate-Palmolive

547. SHRI SUBODH SEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the installed capacity of the multinational M/s. Colgate-Palmolive has suddenly shot up from 6982 tonnes in 1978-79 to 11000 tonnes in 1980, an increase of over 57.5 per cent for toothpaste manufacturing and 2025 tonnes in 1978-79 to 4500 tonnes in 1980, an increase of over 122 per cent, for toothpowder manufacturing;

(b) if so, whether the said firm has taken necessary sanction from Government in this regard;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, what action Government are going to initiate against the firm?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). M/s. Colgate Palmolive (I) Ltd., Bombay, a non-FERA company, in their annual reports for 1978 and 1979 had, *inter alia*, indicated an installed capacity of 2025 tonnes for tooth powder and 6982 tonnes for toothpaste. In the annual report for 1980, the company has, *inter alia*, mentioned that installed capacity at full utilisation of equipment based on replacement of old equipment, current technological and other relevant factors has been assessed at 4500 tonnes for tooth powder and 11000 tonnes for toothpaste.

On the above facts, a notice was issued to the company asking it to show cause why action should not be initiated for violation of the provisions of section 13(1)(d) of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The company has submitted that there has been no violation of the aforesaid povisions.

A physical inspection to verify the claims of the company is proposed to be carried out.

Liquidation of Dacoits in Nothern India

548. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the growing dacoits menace especially in U.P., Madhya Padesh and other parts of North India, Government have made any coordinated effort in collaboration with the concerned State Governments to liquidate the dacoit gangs and their hide-outs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved so far in that direction; and

(c) the details of the dacoit gangs lately operating the area; and how far the same have been liquidated during the year 1981-82 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

कोटा परमाणु बिजलीघर का बन्द होना

549. श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :

श्री हरीश चन्द्र सिंह रावत :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अप्रैल, 1981 से आज तक उन दिनों के माहवार आंकड़े क्या हैं, जब कोटा

स्थित परमाणु बिजलीघर की पहली और दूसरी यूनिटें बन्द रहीं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पहली तथा दूसरी यूनिटों की स्थापना किये जाने के समय से ही उन की ऐसी खराब स्थिति चली आ रही है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भविष्य में इन यूनिटों का ठीक ढंग से कार्यकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस बात को महसूस करती है कि उक्त बिजलीघर के बन्द होने के फलस्वरूप राजस्थान में कृषि तथा उद्योगों को काफी बड़ा आघात पहुंचा है ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलैक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) अप्रैल, 1981 से 31-1-82 तक की अवधि में राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर के दोनों यूनिटों के बन्द रहने के दिनों की महीनेवार संख्या नीचे दी जा रही है :—

महीना	बंद रहने के दिनों की संख्या बिजली घर का पहला यूनिट	बिजली घर का दूसरा यूनिट
अप्रैल, 1981	9.76	7.87
मई, 1981	7.92	5.85
जून, 1981	18.08	12.44
जुलाई, 1981	11.00	9.08
अगस्त, 1981	19.07	2.29
सितम्बर, 81	11.00	4.18
अक्तूबर, 81	31.00	2.62
नवम्बर, 81	30.00	8.64
दिसम्बर, 81	31.00	1.65
जनवरी, 82	29.35	15.42

(ख) और (ग). बिजलीघर के दोनों यूनिटों को समय समय पर उपस्करों से संबंधित समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा, जिनके समाधान के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए गए हैं ।

(घ) जी, हां ।

Unutilisation of Scientific and Technical Manpower in India

550. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scientific and Technical Man power in India is unutilised or misutilised;

(b) whether a number of steps have been announced in this direction at the 69th Session of the Indian Science Congress;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) steps contemplated for optimum utilisation of Scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) The unemployed S&T personnel in the country are estimated at about 3 lakhs at the level of graduates in science, diploma holders in engineering and equivalent and above. Some S&T personnel are also inappropriately utilised.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. Prime Minister had announced at the 69th Session of the Indian Science Congress on 3rd January, 1982 at Mysore that on the recommendation of the Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet, Government had decided to launch a three-pronged programme as a remedy for unemployment and inappropriate employment among qualified scientists

and technologists. Under this programme, steps are being taken to fill up all vacant posts in science and technology in governmental, non-governtal and public sector undertakings; a National S&T Intrepreneurship Development has been set up as an institutional mechanism to link idle S&T manpower with the unutilised institutional credit facilities; and a consortium of survey organisations is envisaged to undertake exploration of national natural resources in different parts of the country. These steps are contemplated to ensure optimum utilisation of the qualified scientists and technologists in the country.

Day Light Robberies in Capital

551. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been day light robberies recently in the capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof, during the last 6 months;

(c) whether some, young boys are involved in these crimes; and

(d) the action contemplated by Government to minimise such robberies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFARS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBHAIAH): (a) and (b). During the last six months viz. from 1-8-1981 to 31-1-1982, 25 such cases have been reported.

(c) Out of the 35 persons arrested in these cases, 21 are below the age of 25.

(d) The following steps have been taken to curb such crimes:—

(i) Increased police vigilance.

(ii) Intensive foot and mobile patrolling including armed patrolling with walkie-talkie sets and wireless fitted motorcycles.

(iii) Action under the normal preventive sections of Cr. P.C. against bad characters and criminals.

(iv) Continuous drives by the special squade of the districts to detect dacoits, robbers and other bad characters by developing intelligence.

(v) Surprise checking of the vehicles to detect those involved in commission of crimes.

(vi) Strengthening of surveillance over known criminals.

(vii) Organisation of Thikri Pehra and patrolling by local residents and private chowkidars; in coordination with police patrol pickets.

(viii) Special watch on released criminals.

(ix) Posting of pickets at vulnerable points.

(x) Placing of barriers at selected and strategic places.

(xi) Stepping up of externment proceedings.

(xiii) Inter-Districts meetings with the Police Officials of the other adjoining States.

Bonded Labour

552. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the States regarding the incidence of bonded labour;

(b) if so, names of these States and the number of such labourers; and

(c) steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them, details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). The incidence of bonded labour system has been reported from ten States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. A statement showing, State-wise and year-wise, the number of bonded labourers identified, released and rehabilitated, as on 31-12-1981, is attached (Annexure I).

(c) The Act is implemented by the State Governments with a view to supplementing the States' efforts and accelerating the process of rehabilitation of freed bonded labourers, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme was introduced in 1978-79 under which maching assistance, on 50:50 basis, is provided to the States for the rehabilitation of the bonded labourers. A statement indicating funds released under the Scheme, upto 31-12-81, is attached (Annexure II).

Statement *Annexure— I.*

IDENTIFICATION OF BONDED LABOUR
31-12-81

STATE	Identified and freed	Under other on going Schemes	Number of bonded labourers Rehabilitated so far under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme					Remaining to be rehabilitated including new identified during 1981.
			During 1978-79	During 1979-80	During 1980-81	During 1981-82	Total covered	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Andhra Pradesh	13399	2880	2920	1586	2268	913	10567	283[2]
2. Bihar	4958	952	816	369	1876	361	4374	584
3. Gujarat	42	42	..	..	..	..	42	..
4. Karnataka	62699	39960	527	1521	13436	61	55505	7194
5. Kerala	1162	138	110	60	..	..	308	854
6. Madhya Pradesh	1531	..	58	..	..	77	135	1396
7. Orissa	7096	..	321	16	517	4338	5792	1304
8. Rajasthan	6036	4256	700	700	344	..	6000	36
9. Tamil Nadu	27874	27311	..	..	359	..	27670	204
10. Uttar Pradesh	8733	1368	495	2606	500	3664	8633	120
TOTAL:—	1,33,550	76,907	5,947	6,858	19,300	10,014	1,19,026	14,524

Annexure– II.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labour—Position relating to the release of Central Financial assistance to the State Governments upto **31-12-1981.**

STATE	CENTRAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (Rs. IN LAKHS)										
	1978-79			1979-80			1980-81				1981-82
	Released to State Govt.	Utilised by State Govt.	No. of bonded labour rehabilitated.	Released to State Govt.	Utilised by State Govt.	No. of bonded labour expected to be rehabilitated.	Released to State Govt.	Utilised by State Govt.	No. of bonded labour covered for rehabilitation.	No. of bonded labour covered for rehabilitation.	Funds released to State Govts.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Andhra Pradesh . . .	20·00	18·01	2,920	17·73	17·73	1,586	19·17	13·24	2268	913	7,92,175
Bihar	14·28	11·29	816	6·62	1·93	369	22·34	..	1876	361	3,61,000
Karnataka	10·28	9·77	527	7·14	4·37	1,521	125·15	82,250	13436	61	71,000
Kerala	1·65	1·65	110	0·60	..	60	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh . . .	17·00	1·21	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	65,000
Orissa	5·11	3·67	321	1·00	4·74	16	10·22	..	517	4938	19,33,000
Rajasthan	14·00	14·00	700	10·53	..	700	10·35	..	344	..	..
Tamil Nadu	5·32	..	..	..	..	..	1·70	..	359	..	..
Uttar Pradesh	10·00	10·00	495	10·00	10·00	2,606	10·00	..	500	3664	18,22,000
TOTAL	97·64	69·60	5,947	53·62	38·77	6,858	198·93	14,06,250	19300	10014	80,44,175

Setting up of Nucleus Plants in Vidisha District, M.P.

553. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal to include Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh under nucleus plants development programme of Government of India; and

(b) if so, the progress in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent proposals for identifying the following districts for initiating nucleus plant programme:

Sidhi, Jhabua, Shajapur, Bhind, Rajgarh, Mandla, Chhatarpur, Surguja, Bastar, Rewa, Sagar, Morena, Guna, Dhar, Bilaspur and Vidisha.

Out of the above districts, 4 districts, namely, Sidhi, Jhabua, Bhind and Chhatarpur have been identified for initiating nucleus plant programme. Task Force consisting of Centre and State Government officials for the districts of Sidhi and Jhabua has since been set up to report on all project possibilities with maximum linkages with ancillary and small scale development that can be taken up. The Task Force is presently at work. The Task force for Bhind and Chhatarpur is expected to be constituted shortly in consultation with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

People belonging to weaker sections killed

554. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the places where people belonging to Harijans, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tirbe and weaker sections of the society were killed or murdered since January, 1980 in the country;

(b) the name of the Union Cabinet Ministers who visited those places and their reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to protect the lives of the Harijans, SC/ST and weaker sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHARRANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

विनोद और विमल मिल्स, उज्जन का बन्द होना

555. श्री सत्यनारायन जटिया : क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे अस्थाई तथा स्थाई श्रमिकों की अलग-अलग संख्या क्या है, जिन पर विनोद और विमल मिल्स, उज्जैन, मध्य प्रदेश के बन्द होने का प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन दोनों ही मिलों के प्रबंधकों ने मिलों को चलाने के लिये कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि की जमा राशि का उपयोग किया है, और यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार कितने धन का उपयोग किया गया है, और क्या भविष्य निधि खाते से इस प्रकार धन निकाला जाना वैध है और यदि नहीं, तो इस अनियमितता पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) इन दोनों मिलों पर कर्मचारियों एवं श्रमिकों के ले आफ वेतन की कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर): (क) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है। इसे सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) जी, हां। केन्द्रीय भविष्य निधि-आयुक्त के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, प्रबंधतंत्र ने अपक्व प्रतिभूतियों भुनाया और मिलों के खर्चों को परा करने के लिये 41,68,000 रूपयों का उपयोग किया। सभी संबंधितों को कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी किये गये हैं कि भविष्य निधि के अपक्व प्रतिभूतियों को भुनाने के लिये उनके विरुद्ध कानूनी कार्यवाही क्यों न की जाए।

Manufacturing of New Stcooter by Scooters India Ltd.

556. SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have advised the Scooters India Ltd., Lucknow to manufacture new scooters based on new technique;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to go into the market with the manufacture of above scooter to compete with the best quality scooters available in the market; and

(c) if so, the time by which the manufacture of this scooter is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) M/s. Scooters India Limited, Lucknow propose to introduce a new model scooter with an engine capacity of 100 cc and offering better fuel efficiency than their present model, the Vijai Super. The commercial manufacture and marketing of this scooter is expected to be taken up during the year 1982-83?

Shifting of Cable Research and Development Institute of Rupnarayanpur

557. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank sanctioned Rs. 100 crore to locate Cable Research and Development Institute at Rupnarayanpur;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite this, there is a move to shift its location from Rupnarayanpur to elsewhere outside West Bengal;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have received any representation from the workers/unions against this move; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government not to shift the location of the Cable Research and Development Institute from Rupnarayanpur to elsewhere in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Representations have been received from workers for establishing Research and Development Institute at Rupnarayanpur.

(e) Government have decided to locate the main Research and Development Unit at Hyderabad and as such change in location to any other State does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration for Development of Science and Technology

558. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the policy of Government in having collaboration with developed countries and also countries like Korea and Taiwan for development of Science and Technology particularly in Electronics?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): International cooperation in science and technology with other countries is guided by the philosophy that such cooperation should supplement national efforts in the pursuit of science and technology and its application for development. The cooperation is sought mainly in areas where the concerned countries have achieved levels of excellence which would be of benefit to us. The selection is done on the basis of our needs, priorities and capabilities.

There is no specific collaboration with South Korea either in Electronics or in Science and Technology in general. However, recently the Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation, a public sector enterprise of the Department of Electronics, has been awarded a contract by UNIDO to set up a semi-conductor pilot plant in North Korea. As far Taiwan, a foreign technical collaboration for the manufacture of TV picture tubes between a private sector company and a Taiwanese company, has been approved by the Government recently.

Revitalisation of Delhi Police Force to check law and order situation in Delhi

559. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what steps the new Commissioner of Police, Delhi has taken for revitalising the Delhi Police Force in order to arrest the deteriorating law and order situation in Delhi; and

(b) what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) Since the beginning of 1980, the law and order situation has shown improvement in Delhi on account of various steps taken by Government. These steps include opening of 6 new Police Stations and 12 Police Posts, creation of 2600 more posts, replacement of 60 old vehicles and purchase of 200 new vehicles. In order to improve the operational efficiency of Delhi Police, it is proposed to provide them more motor-cycles vehicles and sophisticated wireless telecommunication equipment.

The Commissioner of Police has taken steps to identify the areas, which need special attention. In some of the Police Stations, as an experimental measures the investigation staff has been separated from the law and order staff.

Inclusion of Namasudra community in scheduled castes in M.P.

560. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government pursued with the Madhya Pradesh Government the matter in inclusion of Namasudra community migrated from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in the list of Scheduled Castes in relation to Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes Sir. The proposal regarding inclusion of Namasudra community migrated from East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) in the list of Scheduled Castes in relation to Madhya Pradesh has been referred to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh and Registrar General of India for their comments in the context of proposed comprehensive revision of the lists of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) the comments of the State Government are still awaited.

News Item 'Khanjawala's poor lose to rich'

561. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item 'Khanjawala's poor lose to rich' appearing in the Indian Express dated 28th January, 1981 highlighting—

(i) depriving of Harijan and landless families of their legally allotted land by the village Pradhan;

(ii) acquisition of plots meant for poors by well-to-do persons and digging foundation for a single house covering eight plots etc.;

(iii) haunting the offices of the authorities without success;

(iv) charging Pradhan with misapproiation of homestead plot, encroaching open gaon sabha agricultural land; making profit on village land leased to brick-kiln at below the market value, involvement in attempted murder etc. etc.;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the action taken with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, following complaints, a detailed inquiry was conducted and after following the prescribed procedure, the Gaon Sabha and Panchayat were superseded on 27-1-1982. Most of the Panchayat records have been seized from the Pradhan against whom disciplinary proceedings were conducted. Steps are now being taken to ensure that all the allottees are given possession of their due plots and to evict those with no locus standi, who in connivance with the Pradhan, have got issued allotment cards in their favour.

As regards the question of leasing of village land to brick-kiln, the same was done after following the prescribed procedure.

Instructions to states on death of Young Married Women

562. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that specific instructions have been given to the State Governments by him about death of young married women who die under suspicious circumstances within five years of their marriage;

(b) if so, what are the instructions;

(c) how many such complaints have been lodged at different police stations during 1981, State-wise and with what effect;

(d) whether Government have received any memorandum recently from women's organisations to take action in such cases; and

(e) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Detailed instructions were issued to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on the subject on 22nd July, 1980. A copy of the instructions issued is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3383/82.]

(c) No data in regard to the number of complaints lodged at different police stations during 1981, State-wise is compiled on all India basis, as it is a State subject. The State Governments and Union Territories are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences.

(d) and (e). Various representations are received in this regard and appropriate action is taken as and when are received.

Cases pending in Labour courts and Tribunals

563. SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) total number of cases pending in various labour courts and tribunals in the country, State-wise details thereof;

(b) how many of these cases are against the Public Sector Undertakings, State-wise and undertaking-wise details thereof; and

(c) steps to be taken by Government to improve the situation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b). There are eight Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts under the Central Government and they have all India jurisdiction. A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

(c) The position of cases is reviewed every month and the matter is taken up with the concerned Presiding Officers, whenever considered necessary. Government have appointed a Three member Committee to suggest amendments to the Central Industrial Dispute Rules for speedy disposal of references and applications under the Industrial Disputes Act. The question of creating more Courts is also under consideration.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Total no. of cases	Total no. of cases relating to Public Sector Undertakings	Break-up of the cases under Col. 4 Public Sector Undertaking-wise				
				Ports & Docks	Banks & Insurance	Coal	Non-Coal	Others like FCI/ONGC /Air India etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Assam	17	17	..	2	2	11	2
2.	Bihar	220	191	..	9	174	8	—
3.	Gujarat	8	4	2	1	..	—	1
4.	Haryana	3	5	..	..	..	..	5
5.	Himachal Pradesh	26	26	..	2	..	..	24
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	5	..	..	..	..	5
7.	Karnataka	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
8.	Kerala	3	2	..	..	..	..	2
9.	Madhya Pradesh	74	67	..	18	36	11	2
10.	Maharashtra	128	89	11	47	14	2	15
11.	Meghalaya	1	1	..	..	..	..	1
12.	Orissa	6	4	..	—	—	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
13.	Punjab	12	10	..	10	..	..	..
14.	Rajasthan	18	13	..	7	..	5	1
15.	Tamil Nadu	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
16.	Uttar Pradesh	124	103	..	92	..	..	11
17.	West Bengal	263	228	37	37	148	..	6
18.	Goa, Daman & Diu	33	2	2	..	..	..	..
19.	Chandigrarh	57	57	..	34	..	..	23
20.	Delhi	129	96	..	79	..	..	17
		1132*	931@	52	339	374	39	117

*This includes cases relating to Publice Sector Establishments and departmentally-run Undertakings but excludes 7 cases pending with the National Tribunals of which 3 relate to Public Sector-Undertakings.

@This does not include cases relating to departmentally-run Undertakings.

Setting up of industries in India

564. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a reserve of clay and limestone in Tripura as per the report of the Geological Survey of India;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal under active consideration of Government to set up new industries on the availability of these raw materials;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the Geological Survey of India, small deposits of white and grey plastic clay occur in several places in Tripura. The aggregate reserves of the clay have been estimated at 0.12 million tonnes. Besides, occurrance of Lensoid Limestone bands has also been repotred in the Jampui and Sakhan ranges in the State.

(c) to (e) A scheme for setting up a 12-tonne per day lime-clay Pozzolana plant in Tripura during the Sixth Plan has already been approved. Sampling and testing of raw material for this plant is in progress.

Abolition of posts of Special Assistants to Ministers

565. SHRI DHARAMBIR SINHA:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:
SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for abolishing the posts of Special Assistants to Ministers; and

(b) what is the impact of this change of designation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) The designation of Special Assistant has been changed to Private Secretary in keeping with the nature of duties attached to the post.

Setting up of industries in Kalahandi, Orissa

566. SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have taken special interest for the development of industries in the backward areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Kalahandi district of Orissa, an industrially backward district, has been given priority for industrial development; and

(d) if so, the details thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) As part of the programmes to be initiated to achieve the objective of Sixth Plan viz. reduction in inequalities in regional development, Government have initiated the nucleus plant programme in industrially backward districts. The nucleus plant concept seeks to promote intergrated industrial complexes in identified location. A nucleus plant set up would concentrate on assembling the products of ancillary units falling within its orbit or supply needed inputs to a large number of small units set up nearby and also look for technology, training and marketing needs of such units so that a spread

out network of investment and employment could emerge. The programme is thus intended to assist within a reasonable period greater dispersal, a broadening of entrepreneurship and also create jobs for the local population.

(c) and (d) A Task Force consisting of Central and State Government officials has been set up to report on all project possibilities with maximum linkages with ancillary and small scale development that can be taken up in Kalahandi district identified by the State Government for the nucleus plant programme.

The Task Force is presently at work.

Expansion of Capacity for Rolling Bars and Rods in the Country

568. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received a representation from the Steel Rolling Mills Associaion of India on December 30, 1981, on the question of expansion of capacity for rolling bars and rods in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had assured the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of Steel and Mines Ministry in August, 1981 that there would be no addition in the capacity for rolling bars and rods in the country;

(d) wheher Government intend reversing this policy; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association has represented against the reported proposal of TISCO to put a wire rod mill, on the ground that this would adversely affect the established re-rolling industry.

(c) to (e). It is the policy of Government that existing manufacturing capacity it taken into account when sanctioning additional capacity. TISCO's proposal will be examined from all angles before taking a decision.

Land for Salem Steel Plan

569. SHRI K. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many acres of land were acquired for Salem Steel Plant;

(b) how many acres are in actual use and how many acres are kept idle anticipating the implementation of the original programme that is mining the ore from Kanjamalai;

(c) when this original programme of extorting ore from Kanjamalaihills will be executed;

(d) what are the hurdles in the implementation; and

(e) how is Government going to tackle the hurdles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (e) A total of 3963 acres of land has been acquired for the Salem Steel Plant. Out of this it has been agreed to transfer approximately 53 acres to the Tamil Nadu Highways in the steel plant roads. No land has been acquired for mining of the Kanjamalai iron ore.

The DPR for the Salem Steel Plant prepared in 1974 envisaged use of Iron ore at the iron and steel making stage in the second phase of the project which can be considered only after the present production stabilizes and its economic viability is established. It would also depend on the financial resources that may be availbale for this plant.

State-wise Sick Units

570. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of sick industries, big and small, separately recorded last year;

(b) in how many cases State-wise Government examined the possibilities of their recovery and viability;

(c) in how many cases Government have come in to assist those sick units, State-wise; and

(d) in how many cases, Government are considering to rehabilitate those units in the next financial year?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAIN DATT TIWARI): (a) Data on sick units are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per definition adopted by it. The latest State-wise data in respect of sick industrial units are available with the Reserve Bank of India upto 31st December, 1979 in respect of small scale units and upto 31st December, 1980 in respect of large scale units i.e. those enjoying bank credit of Rs. 1 crore or above. These data are tabulated below. The Reserve Bank of India do not collect State-wise data for medium scale sick units

Units. States	Small scale sick units as on 31-12-1979	Large Scale sick units as on 31-12-1980
Andhra Pradesh	1,323	15
Assam	1,045	2
Bihar	802	12
Gujarat	856	39
Haryana	225	5
Karnataka	1,039	20
Kerala	653	13
Maharashtra	2,763	85
Madhya Aradesh	525	19
Orissa	772	4
Punjab	403	1
Rajasthan	323	4
Tamil Nadu	955	31
Uttar Pradesh	1,152	49
West Bengal	6,948	102
Delhi	530	2
Pondicherry	3	2
Goa	75	4
Himachal Pradesh	51	..
Jammu & Kashmir	71	..
Manipur	186	..
Nagaland	3	..
Meghalaya	25	
Tripura	70	..
Chandigarh	43	..
TOTAL	20,841	409

(b) Out of 409 large scale units identified as sick at the end of December, 1980, 318 units were considered viable by the financing banks. State-wise break up of these units is given below:

State:	Units found viable:
Andhra Pradesh	12
Assam	1
Bihar	6
Gujarat	32
Haryana	3
Karnataka	15
Kerala	12
Maharashtra	69
Madhya Pradesh	10
Orissa	4
Rajasthan	4
Tamil Nadu	24
Uttar Pradesh	37
West Bengal	82
Delhi	2
Pondicherry	2
Goa	2
Punjab	1
Total	318

Out of 23,149 sick small scale units at the end of December, 1980, 5,075 units were considered as viable by the banks. State-wise break up is not available with the Reserve Bank of India.

(c) and (d). As per the Government Policy for sick industrial undertakings, it is the prime responsibility of the banks and financial institutions for prevention and remedial action in relation to industrial sickness. Out of the total number of 24550 sick units as at the end of December, 1980, 2650 units were put under nursing programmes by the financing banks. State-wise details are not availbale.

Criteria for Declaring an area as 'Scheduled Tribe' or a caste as 'Scheduled Caste'

571. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and guidelines for declaring a particular area as 'Scheduled Tribe' and particular caste as 'Scheduled Caste' and the procedure for declaring them as such;

(b). the names of areas declared as 'Scheduled Tribe ' and the names of the castes declared as 'Scheduled Caste' in th country, State-wise; and

(c) the peiod for which the reservation/relaxations to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe in the matter of recruitment to Government servics and other Government financial assistance is likely to continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes are specified in accordance with the provisions contained in Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution. The criteria adopted for declaring Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is as follows:-

SCHEDULED CASTES:

Extrexe social, educational and economic backwardness arising out of the traditional practice of untochability.

SCHEDULED TRIBES:

Indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical, isclation, shyness of contact with the community at large and backwardness.

No particular area is declared as 'Scheduled Tribe' Scheduled Areas are however declared in accordance with the provisions contained in Article 244 and Fifth Schedule to the Constitution.

(b) A detailed list of communities specified as Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes, State-wise according to the 15 presidential Orders issued so far, is given inthe Manual of Election Law, 9th Edition.

(c) These are governed by various provisions in the Constitution particularly Articles 16 (4), 46, 275, 335, 330, and 331, as amended from time to time.

Infrastructural facilities to Leather Industry

572. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the initiative taken by Government in overcoming the lack of infrastructural facilities in the finished leather goods industry during the year 1980 and 1981, the details thereof; and

(b) the efforts made to get latest information through market intelligence and market survey in the leather goods using countries, in details?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) (i) In order to make available larger quantities of finished leather to the leather goods industry, the export obligation on finished leather units has been brought down to 40 per cent of production, as against 90 per cent in the case of private sector units and 60 per cent in the case of State sector units obtaining in July, 1981.

(ii) With a view to building up substantial export-worthy capacity, the licensing policy for establishment of capacity in the organised sector for production of leather footwear and leather goods has been liberalised.

(iii) Import of machinery, chemicals and accessories is permitted liberally.

(iv) Design and research cells have been set up to develop new types of samples.

(v) Technical assistance and training facilities are provided to small scale units for production of quality leather goods.

(vi) Marketing assistance is given to small scale units in the sale of their products.

(b)(i) Frequent contacts with buyers abroad is established by sponsoring sales-cum-study tours, and participation in Leather Fairs/Exhibitions.

(ii) Leather specialists have been posted in key places abroad to obtain feedback on market conditions.

(iii) The India Trade Centre functioning from Brussels provides information on designs and fashions regularly to the industry through the concerned Export Promotion Organisations.

Freedom to non-MRTP Companies to enhance production

573. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to give non-MRTP Companies the freedom to enhance their production capacity without any limit;

(b) if so, what are the details of the proposal;

(c) whether Government propose to allow the companies to import capital equipment besides components and spares upto a value of 5 lakhs; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). Following declaration of 1982 as 'Productivity Year', certain proposals for enabling the industrial undertakings to step up production are formulated.

Tribal Families in Attapadi Tribal Block, Kerala

574. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribal families living in Attapadi Tribal Block, District Palghat (Kerala) and the total unmber of the tribals there;

(b) the total amount spent on the said block so far from the date the block was carved;

(c) the number of tribals who have been deprived of their ancestral land in this block so far;

(d) whether five tribals of this block died of starvation during the month of December, 1981 as per reports of the widely circulated newspapers of that area; and

(e) whether the tribals of the said block are for some time suffering from a mysteriou disease, if so the effect of the disease and the steps taken by Government to protect the life and health of the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Tribal population of Attapadi ITDP is 18,600 with 3943 tribal families.

(b) Expenditure on tribal development programme in the Block from 1962 to 1981 is Rs. 392.42 lakhs.

(c) Since no survey has been made, reliable data are not available.

(d) There was no case of death due to starvation.

(e) During last November-December, infection of 200 tribals due to malnutrition and low standard of personel hygiene was reported. Medical teams were rushed to the area and seven camps were conducted, all patients were treated and serious cases were removed to the hospital. Two adults and three children died of the disease. Free ration was arranged to affected famiiies for six weeks and Rs. 70,000 spent for medicines.

Special Quota of Cement for Narmada Project

575. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Gujarat have requested Union Government to allocate special quota of cement for Narmada Project and to change the policy of allotment of cement in exchange of foreign exchange;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Gujarat Government have complained that injustice has been done to Gujarat in allotment of cement; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No request for additional allocation of cement for Narmada Project has been received in the Ministry of Industry. However, a request seeking relaxation of the existing scheme of priority allotment of cement against foreign exchange was received.

(b) and (c). Government of Gujarat had asked for additional allocation of cement to the State. Due to general shortage of cement in the country it has not been possible to meet the requirement of States in full. However, having regard to the likely increased availability of cement during the quarter beginning October, 1981 an additional *ad-hoc* allocation of 33,000 tonnes of cement was made in favour of State of Gujarat. This additional ad-hoc allocation has been maintained during the first quarter of 1982 *i.e.* January—March, 1982.

नैनी में उद्योगों की स्थापना करना

577. **श्री कृष्ण प्रकाश तिवारी** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद में नैनी के निकट शंकर गढ़ में सिलिका और बाक्साइट प्रचुर मात्रा में पाये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) क्या छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान नैनी में कोई उद्योग स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है जहां किसानों से अधिगृहीत भूमि का बड़ा क्षेत्र अभी तक खाली पड़ा हुआ है ; यदि हां, तो कब तक और उसमें कितनी राशि का पूंजीनिवेश करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) और (ख) इलाहाबाद जिले में शंकरगढ़ के समीप सिलिका बालू के निक्षेप नहीं हैं। इस क्षेत्र में बाक्साइट का कोई भी निक्षेप नहीं है। राज्य सरकार का जो मुख्यतः राज्य के भिन्न भिन्न क्षेत्रों का विकास करने से सम्बन्धित है, इस समय इन खनिज पदार्थों पर आधारित किसी भी उद्योग की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव है नहीं है। तथापि क्षेत्र में लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रोत्साहन तथा सुविधाएं जैसे (i) किराया-खरीद ऋण (ii) ब्याज राज सहायता (iii) विपणन सहायता आदि देने हेतु नैनी स्थित औद्योगिक बस्ती का विकास करने जैसे अनेक अभ्युपाय किये गये हैं। इलाहाबाद स्थितलघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान भी क्षेत्र के लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देने के लिये विभिन्न तकनीकी, प्रबंधकी तथा आर्थिक सेवाएं प्रदान कर रहा है। इसके अलावा नैनी स्थित सरकारी क्षेत्रों के वर्तमान उपक्रमों का विस्तार करने के लिये छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना में निम्नलिखित परिव्यय रखे गये हैं :—

(i) क्षेत्रीय स्ट्रक्चरल्स लि०—5 करोड़ रुपये

(ii) आई०टी०आई० 1227—करोड़ रुपये

(iii) भारत पम्पस एण्ड कम्प्रेशर्स —10.37 करोड़ रुपये

Ingof steel production and value of purchase investories of Rourkela Steel Plant

578. SHRI R. P. SARANGI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the ingot steel production and value of purchased inventories of Rourkele Steel Plant since 1976-77;

(b) what was the relisation through sale of surplus stores of Rourkela Steel Plant during 1980-81 and what was realisation from sale of imported stores;

(c) whether it is true that Rourkela Steel Plant Management has decided to process their indents irrespective of whether budget allocation from them exists or not; and

(d) whether Rourkela Steel Plant Management is following the system of stamping on indents the budget allotted and budget utilised, if so, whether this system has been discontinued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI (CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Production of ingot steel at Rourkela Steel Plant during the period 1976-77 to 1981-82 (April, 81 to January 82)is given below:—

	('000 tonnes)
1976-77	1508
1977-78	1409
1978-79	1319
1979-80	1268
1980-81	1070
1981-82	992 (April'81 to Jan., 82

Information relating to the value of purchased inventories and parts (b), (c) and (d) are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Additional Secretaries and above belonging to Central Secretariat Service, All India Services and other Central Services

579. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) number of officers above the rank of Additional Secretary in the Central Government belonging to Central Secretariat Service;

(b) number of such officers belonging to All India Services and other Central Services separately;

(c) reasons for such a poor representation of CSS at higher levels of Government Service; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to rectify the imbalance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) The Service-wise break-up of officers serving as Secretaries and Additional Secretaries, including those granted ex-officio status as on 1-1-1982 is given below:

(i) All India Services	60
(ii) Central Sectt. Service	Nil
(iii) Other Organised Central Group 'A' Services (including contract officers)	71

(c) and (d) Appointments to Senior posts especially at the level of Secretaries and Additional Secretaries are made from amongst available officers of All India and other Organised Central Group 'A' Services for specified periods of tenure on the basis of their relative suitability, keeping in view the specific requirements of each post and qualifications and experience of the officers within the field of choice.

Revision of plan and allocation of priorities in view of I.M.F.

580. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are likely to revise the plan priorities and allocations in view of the conditions that are attached to the recent IMF loan; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of this revision?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Memorandum of residents of Redy in Vengurla Taluka of Sindhudurg District in Maharashtra regarding adverse effect of mining

581. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Action Committee of the residents of Redy in Vengurla Taluka of Sindhudurg district in Maharashtra has submitted a memorandum regarding the grievances of the residents concerning adverse effect of mining at Redy on agriculture irrigation and environment; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to redress the grievances of the residents of Redy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) No such representation has been received by the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Employment sought by children of class I officers in private sector

582. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5138 on 23 December, 1981 regarding permission sought by Deputy Secretary and above or filling jobs for the children and relations in private industrial houses and state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the expediency of entrusting the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reformes with the functions of Centrally monitoring information regarding all class I officers whose children or other kith and kin seek employment in private sector in cases referred to in the reply part (c) of the above question;

(b) whether Government propose to collect the requisite information in regard to class I officers whose children or other near relations or dependents got employment in the private sector during the years 1980 and 1981 and in cases in which such employment was taken up with Government approval or at least informing it and in cases where this course was not followed; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. It is not practicable to centrally monitor matters relating to Conduct Rules in respect of all officers serving in or under various Ministries/Departments on account of the volume of work involved and in view of the fact that the results that may be achieved by central monitoring may not be commensurate with the amount of time and labour to be spent on it. All Ministsies and Departments of the Government have full powers and they exercise full control over the employees serving under their control. It is the duty of the Ministries and Departments to ensure that the provisions of Conduct Rules are scrupulously observed by the employees under their control.

Rotation of grade I Officers of Central Secretariat Service

583. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to parts (d) and (e) of Unstarred Question No. 8191 on the 22nd April, 1981, regarding rotation of officers of C.S.S. Grade I working in Ministry of Health and its attached offices, and state:

(a) what is the latest position regarding the rotation of such Grade I Officers of the Central Secretariat Service who have continuously remained in one Ministry or Department like the Ministry of Health and D.G.H.S. for the last more than 20 years or so; and

(b) what are the difficulties which lie in the way of Government in ordering such rotations to ensure healthier administration despite the fact that the matter had been under their consideration continuously for the last more than 2 years or so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) As mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 492 on the 25th November, 1981, with a view to effecting the transfers on the basis of objective criteria under the rotation scheme, the information as regards the period of stay of Central Secretariat Service Officers has been collected from various Ministries/Departments of the Government of India and has been analysed. A decision on the matter is expected to be taken as expeditiously as possible.

Assessment of Property Tax for Colonies in South Zone

584. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3419 on 9 September, 1981 regarding assessment of property tax by Delhi Municipal Corporation and state:

(a) the principles followed for determining 'Standard rent as laid down in the Delhi Rent Control Act for purposes of assessment of property tax by the Delhi Municipal Corporation in respect of colonies in Shantiniketan, Vasant Vihar and adjoining Anand Niketan during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(b) the manner in which cost of land in these colonies is ascertained while value in respect of houses constructed during 1968 and 1969;

(c) reasons for following different standards for the same set of buildings constructed in the same colony during the same year; and

(d) measures proposed to be taken to prevent the ramant malpractices while computing the rateable value in such cases and to avoid unnecessary harassment being caused to the small plotholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d) Necessary information is being collected from the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. On receipt it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Harijans killed for Raising Demands

585. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Harijans have been killed during 1981 for raising their demands and also for demanding land in the country State-wise with details thereof; and

(b) the number of clashes between caste Hindu landowners and landless Harijans during 1981, State-wise with details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Communal Incidents

586. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of communal incidents in the country in the year 1981 and the details of the casualties in them with the State-wise break up in details;

(b) whether any Special Court has been created for the accused of the communal cases; if so, details of such courts and the States where they are working;

(c) whether the communal cases are on the increase; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) Information is being collected from the State Governments.

(c) and (d) As against 427 communal incidents in 1980, their number in 1981 was 319. However, there is no room for complacency and comprehensive guidelines regarding strengthening of the intelligence set-up, administrative action for control of communal disturbances and maintenance of communal harmony have been issued to the State Governments and reiterated from time to time, Central Government also makes available assistance of Central Police forces as and when required by the State Governments.

Statement

NUMBER OF CASES OF COMMUNAL INCIDENTS IN THE YEAR 1981 AND THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES THEREIN WITH ITS STATE-WISE BREAK-UP.

Name of State/Union Territory.	Number of communal incidents	Number of casualties
Andhra Pradesh	38	49
Assam	10	3
Bihar	39	62
Gujarat	53	16
Haryana	2	1
Jammu & Kashmir	3	..
Karnataka	17	2
Kerala	11	4
Madhya Pradesh	19	5
Maharashtra	28	3
Manipur	1	2
Orissa	2	..
Rajasthan	14	2
Tamil Nadu	20	..
Tripura	1	..
Uttar Pradesh	31	16
West Bengal	27	30
Delhi	3	1
Total	319	196

New Fertiliser Developed by Central Fuel Research Institute

587 SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state,

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the new fertiliser developed by the Central Fuel Research Institute at Dhanbad under the name A.M.P. (Ammonium Poly Carboxylate) using low grade coal having more efficiency than the traditional fertilisers; and

(b) if so, facts in details and the steps taken to put such scheme to immediate commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) and (b). Central Fuel Research

Institute (CFRI), Dhanbad has been working on the development of a new kind of water-soluble, multipurpose nitrogenous organic fertiliser designated as AMP/CAMP, derived by nitric acid oxidation of coal followed by ammonisation o acids (polycarboxylic acids, popularly called 'Coal-acids'). CFRI is in the process of setting up a 20 kg/ day bench scale plant. This will be followed by a pilot plant of adequate capacity to collect design data and provide samples for field trials in various parts of the country. The work is still at a developmental stage and the question of commercial production does not arise at this stage.

Annual Plan for Karnataka for 1982-83

588. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual Plan for Karnataka for 1982-83 has been approved by the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that many of the schemes proposed by the State Government of Karnataka had not been accepted by the Planning Commission;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons for the same; and

(d) what is the total outlay for Karnataka Plan that is being accepted by the Union Government for 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The sectoral distribution of the State Plan outlay has been arrived at ater discussion between the planning Commission and the State Chief Minister.

(d) It would be appropriate if this information is furnished after the presentation of the Central/State Budgets for 1982-83.

C.I.A. Fomenting Troubles in Punjab

589. SHRI B. V. DESAI:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been reported in the *Hindustan Times* dated 1 January, 1982 that Soviet Union have accused US Central Intelligence Agencies of fomenting troubles in Punjab and the Northern States;

(b) if so, whether these reports have been examined by the Union Government ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the troubles in Punjab and Northern States are due to the CIA activities in the areas; and

(d) if so, whether any matèrial has been found by the Government in which the CIA agents are actively backing the anti-Social elements in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Government have seen the newsitems on the subject published in the *Hindustan Times* dated 1-1-1982.

(b) to (d) It is not in the public interest to discuss such sensitive matters affecting national security and friendly relations with foreign powers.

Government is maintaining a continuing vigilance to safegard national security. Sustained efforts are made to detect, unearth and take other necessary action against any attempts at subversion and such other prejudictal activities by foreign intelligence and other organisations.

Shortage of Picture Tubes

590. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL:
SHRI NAVIN RAVANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of picture tubes in the country due to which TV manufacturers are facing great hardship and the production of TV has come down;

(b) if so, what step Government are considering to taken in thi respect; and

(c) what decision has been taken for picture tubes in respect of colour TV which is likely to be introduced during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government have recently decided to approve production of picture tubes for colour T.V. sets.

Annual Requirement of Newsprint in the Country

591. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual requirement of newsprint of the country;

(b) the total quantity produced in India annually;

(c) the measures taken by Government to meet the demand; and

(d) the steps being taken to produce more newsprint in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The demand for newsprint for the year 1981-82 is of the order of 3.60 lakh tonnes.

(b) The indigenous production of newsprint during 1981-82 is expected to be about 55,000 tonnes.

(c) The gap between the demand and indigenous production of newsprint is met by imports.

(d) National Newsprint & Paper Mills, Nepanagar was the only Unit till recently manufacturing newsprint with an installed capacity of 67,500 tonnes per annum. The mill is undertaking an integrated modernisation and renovation programme to raise the capacity to 75,000 tonnes per annum. The newsprint project of Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. for a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum and the Kerala Newsprint Project of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. for a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum will also be in commercial production by 1982-83.

The undermentioned schemes have also been licensed and are in preliminary stages of implementation:—

M/s. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Ltd. 50,000 tonnes per annum.

M/s. Century Pulp and Paper Co. 50,000 tonnes per annum.

Government would also encourage further proposals, if any, received for manufacture of newsprint.

Checking of Road Accidents

592. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recent steps taken by his Ministry to alert the traffic police in checking the road accidents in New Delhi;

(b) whether some special measures are proposed to be taken at the time of Asian Games to check road accidents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Recently the following steps have been taken to improve the traffic conditions in Delhi:—

(i) Unauthorised encroachments have been removed at several places.

(ii) vehicles found improperly parked on roads are lifted by the help of cranes.

(ii) Announcement is made daily on the public address system urging people to obey the traffic rules.

(iv) More traffic staff has been detailed in the congested areas to regulate the traffic.

(b) and (c) The following special measures are proposed to be taken at the time of Asian Games:—

(i) Movement of heavy and medium goods vehicles will be restricted from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. on certain roads.

(ii) No roadside parking of vehicles on main roads leading to —the dium goods vehicles will be restricted.

(iii) Intensive patrolling will be done by Mobile traffic police.

(iv) Road signs and road markings will be provided.

(v) All major intersections and other important points will be manned by the traffic police.

Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Tribal Areas of Orissa

593. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the centrally sponsored scheme under implementation in the tribal areas of Orissa;

(b) whether any such scheme is proposed to be introduced or is under implementation in Keonjhar district of Orissa for the welfare of Bhuiyan tribes living in the hilly areas of that district; and

(c) if so, the details about the programme proposed to be undertaken under that scheme in Keonjhar district of Orissa in 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Centrally sponsored schemes under implementation in Orissa for the welfare of backward classes are-(1) Research and Training (2) Book Banks for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying in medical and engineering colleges, (3) enforcement of the provisions of PCR Act (4) special coaching for competitive examinations, (5) construction of hostels for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes girls, (6) share capital for Scheduled Caste Finance Cooperative Corporation, and (7) Pre-matric scholarships for students whose parents are occupied in unclean occupations. Post-matric scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students is a Central Scheme.

The above schemes cover the whole of the State including the tribal areas. No Centrally Sponsored Schemes are undertaken exclusively for Keonjhar district.

Revision of Minimum Wage ..

594. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested various State Governments to revise the minimum wages;

(b) if so, when was the suggestion made and the names of the State Governments who have revised the wages so far;

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the State Governments have not revised the minimum wages;

(d) if so, the names of those States and the reasons of making delay in revision of wages; and

(e) the efforts proposed to be made by his Ministry to see that the minimum wages are revised by those State Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (e). A statement giving the information is attached.

Statement

The Minimum Wages Act empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees employed in employments specified in the Scheduled thereto. Each State Government has included several employments in the Schedule, the total number of which exceeds 217. The periodicity and dates of revision of minimum wages vary depending upon when the employments were included in the Schedule, when the wages were first fixed and last revised and the procedure adopted for revision of minimum wages—whether by Committee method or by notification method. The Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1980 recommended that the minimum wages should be revised once at least every two years or on the rise of 50 points in the consumer price index. This was communicated to the State Governments for necessary follow-up action and they are being reminded from time to time to implement the above decision. In April, 1981 the State Chief Minister themselves were addressed in the matter. Again in December 1981 the State Labour Ministers were requested to secure revision and better enforcement of the wages. As a result of these measures, minimum wages in respect of several employments have been or are being revised. According to the information supplied by the State Governments/Administrations, the position regarding the revision of minimum wages for various employments is as follows:—

Andhra Pradesh.—Minimum Wages were fixed in 1 employment in January, 1982. During 1980-81 Minimum Wages were revised in 10 scheduled employments and proposals for revision were notified in 6 employments.

Assam.—Minimum Wages are being regularly revised and notifications for revision, wherever due, are being attended to. Minimum Wages in agriculture were revised on the 28th December, 1981.

Bihar.—Since August, 1980, minimum wages were fixed in 2 employments and revised in 7 employments. Proposals for fixation were notified in respect of one employment and for revision in 4 employments.

Gujarat.—Of the 44 scheduled employments covered under the Act, the State Government have fixed/revised minimum wages in 29 employments. In 10 employments wages not fixed as number of workers is less than 1000. In respect of 15 employments Committees have been appointed for fixation/revision of minimum wages.

Haryana.—The minimum wages were last revised on the 2nd January, 1980 in respect of 23 scheduled employments. Proposals for revision of minimum wages in 36 scheduled employments were notified on the 10th November, 1981.

Himachal Pradesh.—Minimum rates of wages were revised in 5 scheduled employments.

Jammu & Kashmir.—Fixation of minimum wages in respect of scheduled employments is under active consideration of the State Government.

Karnataka.—45 employments have been added to the schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, Wages have

been fixed in 28 employments. The State Govt. was considering proposals to fix minimum wages in 10 employments. There was a proposal to revise minimum wages in respect of 27 employments. The wages of bidi workers were revised with effect from the 1st January, 1982.

Kerala.—A minimum wage Committee has been constituted to revise the existing wages in agriculture as well as in some other employments in which the revisions are due.

Madhya Pradesh.—In 7 scheduled employments, wages have been fixed for the first time, in 3 notifications have been issued, in 2 Committees have been appointed. Besides, in 15 employments wages were revised from the Ist July, 1981 and in 5 wages were in the process of revision by the notification method. Minimum Wages in the employments in bidi and agriculture were revised in January, 1982.

Maharashtra.—53 employments are covered under the Minimum Wages Act. Out of 11 employments where wages had not been fixed yet, in 4 the matter was under consideration by Committees, in 3 there were less than 1000 employees, and in 4 employments the matter was under consideration.

Manipur.—Revision of minimum wages in organised and unorganised sectors have been taken up in the State.

Orissa.—Minimum wages were revised in 4 employments after August 1980 and a Committee was constituted to advise the Govt. on the revision of minimum wages for the employment in tobacco industry including bidi.

Punjab.—Minimum rates of wages in agriculture and certain other scheduled employments were revised with effect from the 31st January, 1982. Minimum wages have been revised in almost all scheduled employments.

Rajasthan.—State Government is fixing a general minimum wage of Rs. 8.50 for all scheduled employments. Minimum wages in 30 employments including agriculture were last fixed/revised on the 1st July, 1980 and notifications for their revision were issued on 1st July, 1981.

Uttar Pradesh.—In 6 employments minimum wages were fixed for the first time in 1980-81. Minimum wages were revised in one employment in 1980, and in 22 employments in 1981. Revision proceedings in the case of 12 employments are in different stages of processing.

West Bengal.—As in all the minimum wages notifications, provision is made to raise the dearness allowance half-yearly/yearly to neutralise the increase in prices, revision of minimum wages after every two years is neither necessary nor practically feasible.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands.—Minimum wages in respect of all the employments were revised on the 1st October, 1980.

Tamil Nadu.—Minimum wages were fixed in 4 employments and revised in 3 scheduled employments during 1980-81. Committee's were constituted for the fixation/revision of minimum wages in 9 scheduled employments in 1981.

Nagaland.—State Government have recently fixed/revised minimum wages for unskilled labourers including agricultural labourers.

Arunachal Pradesh.—The rates of minimum wages were revised recently for all workers in the unorganised sector.

Chandigarh.—Draft proposals for revising the minimum wages for all the scheduled employments including employments in agriculture were notified in September, 1981.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli.—Necessary action to revise minimum wages is being taken.

Delhi.—Proposals were notified on the 17th September, 1981 to revise the minimum rates of wages in 26 scheduled employments.

Goa, Daman & Diu.—Draft proposals to revise minimum wages in agriculture were notified on the 26th February 1981.

Pondichery.—Draft proposals were notified on the 12th January, 1982 for revision of minimum wages in the employment in agriculture in respect of Karaikal region.

Scientific Study of Medicinal Plants

596. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study or survey is under consideration of a scientific study of medicinal plants in various areas of the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that several medicinal plants had become extinct and others faced extinction in near future; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Botanical Survey of India has conducted surveys in many parts of the country on medicinal plants.

(b) According to the studies made by the Botanical Survey of India, no medicinal plants have so far been reported as extinct. However, some species like Aconitum species Coptis teeta, Dioscorea species. Rauvolfia species Podophyllum hexandrum etc. have known to become threatened due to large scale extraction for export/domestic medicinal purposes.

(c) Botanical Survey of India is making a status survey of such threatened plants and trying to grow samples of many rare species in its botanic gardens for their survival.

Availability of Raw Material for Paper Industr

597. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the availability of raw material is retarding the production for the paper industry; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take for ensuring sustained availability of raw material to the industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Although overall production of paper and paper board is registering a steady growth, in certain regions capacity utilization has been adversely affected due to the fact that availability of primary forest based raw materials is limited. Steps are being taken to promote industry oriented plantations of fast growing pulpwood species and to encourage utilization of secondary raw materials such as agricultural residues, bagasse, waste paper etc.

बस्तर में नक्सलवादियों का आतंक

598. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पड़ौसी राज्यों के सीमा-क्षेत्रों से बस्तर जिले में नक्सलवादियों का सदैव आतंक रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो वहां नक्सलवादियों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) राज्य सरकार से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बैलाडिला लौह-अयस्क परियोजना में काम शुरू करने की स्वीकृति

599. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा**: क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1980–81 के दौरान बैलाडिला लौह अयस्क परियोजना की निक्षेप संख्या 11–सी में काम शुरू करने की स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त परियोजना में कब तक काम शुरू हो जाने की आशा है;

(ग) इस निक्षेप संख्या 11–सी में कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है; और

(घ) क्या आदिवासी और हरिजनों के लिए आरक्षित कोटा, जो अब तक नहीं भरा गया है, इस योजना में भर दिया जाएगा ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कार्य जनवरी, 1981 में आरम्भ किया गया था ।

(ग) चूंकि यह खान बैलाडिला–14 के बदले शुरु की गई है अतः बैलाडिला–14 के कर्मचारियों को इस खान में लगाया जायेगा। इन कर्मचारियों की संख्या 1740 है । लगभग 150 श्रमिक और रखे जायेंगे ।

(घ) यदि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवार मिल गये तो इन जातियों के लिए निर्धारित कोटा पूरा भर लिया जायेगा ।

भिलाई और एच० ई० एल०, भोपाल में कर्मचारियों की संख्या

600. **श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के भिलाई और एच० ई० एल० भोपाल में कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और उन में से आरक्षित कोटे के अन्तर्गत हरिजन और आदिवासी कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी कितनी है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि भिलाई और एच० ई० एल० फैक्ट्रियों में हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण संबंधी आदेशों का पालन नहीं किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन की श्रेणी-वार प्रतिशतता क्या है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) :(क) से (ग) सम्भवतः इस का सम्बन्ध भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र और बी० एच० ई० एल० भोपाल से है । बी० एच० ई० एल० ने बताया है कि अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए पदों के आरक्षण के आदेशों का उन के द्वारा पालन किया जा रहा है । बी० एच० ई० एल० भोपाल, में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरे निम्नलिखित हैं :—

31-12-1981 को कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या	18968
हरिजनों की संख्या (अनुसूचित जातियों)	2276
आदिवासियों की संख्या (अनु० जनजातियां)	568

श्रेणीवार प्रतिशतता

श्रेणी	अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित जन-जाति
ग्रुप क	3.5%	1.6%
ग्रुप ख	2.8%	0.7%
ग्रुप ग	8.5%	4.0%
ग्रुप घ	24.0%	1.9%
सफाई कर्मचारी	99.9%	

भिलाई इस्पात संयंत्र के संबंध में जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

बैलाडिला लौह-अयस्क परियोजना में कर्मचारियों की श्रेणी-वार संख्या

601. श्री लक्ष्मण कर्मा : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैलाडिला और लौह-अयस्क परियोजनाओं में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं और उन में अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति के, वर्गवार और श्रेणीवार कितने-कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(ख) क्या परियोजना के प्रबन्धकों ने आरक्षण सम्बन्धी नियमों का अनुपालन नहीं किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आरक्षण सम्बन्धी नियमों का अनुपालन न करने वाले अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) बैलाडिला क्षेत्र की दोनों परियोजनाओं अर्थात् बैलाडिला निक्षेप संख्या–14 और बैलाडिला निक्षेप संख्या –5 में कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों की कुल संख्या और उन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

बैलाडिला–14	कुल कर्मचारी	अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारी	अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कर्मचारी
ग्रुप "ए"	99	2	1
ग्रुप "बी"	145	1	2
ग्रुप "सी"	992	80	122
ग्रुप "डी"	504	80	245
जोड़	1740	163	370

बैलाडिला–5	कुल कर्मचारी	अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारी	अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के कर्मचारी
ग्रुप "ए"	100	4	..
ग्रुप "बी"	122	3	2
ग्रुप "सी"	1007	120	200
ग्रुप "डी"	581	148	272
जोड़	1810	275	474
कुल जोड़	3550	438	844

(ख) और (ग) अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के उम्मीदवारों का कोटा भरने के बारे में प्रबन्धकों द्वारा भरसक प्रयत्न करने के बावजूद ग्रुप 'ए', 'बी' और 'सी' में इन जातियों के कर्मचारियों की

कमी है । यह कभी इन श्रेणियों से सम्बन्धित आवश्यक तकनीकी कुशलता के उपयुक्त अर्हता-प्राप्त उम्मीदवार न मिलने के कारण है । इसके अलावा प्रबन्धकों को ग्रुप "ए" के कुछ अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के अधिकारियों जो इस संगठन को छोड़ कर चले गए हैं, के स्थान पर उपयुक्त उम्मीदवार नहीं मिल रहे हैं । बलाडिला–14 में ग्रुप "डी" तथा बैलाडिला–5 में ग्रुप "सी" और "डी" के अन्तर्गत रखे गए अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या निर्धारित कोटे से अधिक है ।

Setting up of National Bio-Technology Board..

602. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the National Bio-Technology Board is proposed to be set up; if so, the constitution of the Board and the function and scope thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): The Nationtl Biotechnology Board has been set up on 18th January, 1982. The constitution, terms of reference and functions of the Board are given in the Government of India Resolution No. F. 20019/2/82-Adm. I, dated the 18th January, 1982—copy of which has already been placed on the Table of the House on 19-2-1982.

..Editorial Captioned "Yet Another Committee"

603. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the editorial captioned 'Yet another Committee' appearing in the 'Business Standard' Calcutta dated the 30th December, 1981;

(b) the composition and functions of the Committee referred to therein;

(c) whether he would lay on the Table a copy of Government Order setting up this Committee; and

(d) the achievements of this Committee so far and how far it has helped in sorting out the process of industrial licensing?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The attention of the Government has been drawn to this editorial. Government have not set up a super committee' as referred to.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Capacity of H.P.F.

604. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Hindustan Photo Films has recommended that import of coloured films, industrial X-ray and graphic arts films should be allowed only if HPF is not able to meet the entire demands;

(b) whether it is also a fact that HPF has built up adequate capacity for conversion and imports are rendering this capacity idle; and

(c) if so, his reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. has requested for certain amendments in the provisions relating to import of cine colour positive films against REP licences and import of

Industrial X-Ray and Graphic Arts Films.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Company's request is being looked into.

Number of authorised SC/ST recruiting agents for sending workers abroad

605. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been authorised to send the people abroad; and

(b) the details of the requirements to be fulfilled to open an agency for recruiting people for overseas employment

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARAMVIR): (a) and (b). The system of registration of Recruiting Agents was set aside by the Supreme Court vide its order dated 20th March 1979. Hence, at present, there is no procedure for authorising the functioning of Recruiting Agents. Any individual firm/Organisation can recruit and deploy workers on behalf of its foreign principals after completing formalites with the Protectors of Emigrants, in accordance with the gudelines issued by the Supreme Court in its order dated the 20th March, 1979. These office are located at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta. Chandi garh, Cochin, Madras and Trivandrum.

Number of Mines in Chotanagpur

606. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) how many mines are there in Chotanagpur.

(b) how many of these mines are privately owned;

(c) whether it is in the knowledge of Government that Tribals are being exploited in every respect in their own land by the unscrupulous contractors and factory owners; and

(d) will Government take immediate action to enforce the rules and regulations framed from time to time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). There are 251 mines, excluding mines of Coal, atomic minerals and minor minerals, reporting production during 1981, under the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 1958 in Chotanagpur area comprising of Dhanbad, Giridih, Palamau, Ranchi and Singhbhum Districts of Bihar. Out of 251 reporting mines, 229 are privately owned mines. Rest are owned by either Central or State Government Undertakings.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected from the State Government and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Tribal from Bangladesh in India

607. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tribals who entered India from Bangladesh during the last six months; and

(b) what steps are being taken to check or curb the influx?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) In all 15,192, tribals were found to have entered India from Bangladesh during the period 1-8-1981 to 31-1-1982. Out of these 14,311 were repatriated to Bangladesh after negotiations with the Government of that country. The remaining tribes have also gone back.

(b) The BOPs have been strengthened and vigilance on the reverine and other borders have been intensified.

Soviet assistance for the aluminium plant at Vizag

608. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:
SHRI H. M. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sought Soviet assistance for the Aluminium Plan at Vizag;

(b) if so, the nature of assistance sought; and

(c) what steps have been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). A feasibility report has been prepared by Soviet consultants for a new 6—8 lakh tonnes per annum alumina plant in Andhra Pradesh. The Soviet side has been requested to provide a major part of cost of financing of the project, and to buy back the whole, or a substantial part, of the alumina to be produced. The matter is under negotiation.

विज्ञान के विकास के लिए कार्यक्रम

609. **श्री एस० बी० सिदनाल:** क्या **विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1969 में मैसूर में इंडियन साइन्स कांग्रेस का उद्घाटन करते समय प्रधान मंत्री ने विज्ञान के विकास और वैज्ञानिकों के भविष्य को सुधारने के लक्ष्य से एक कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) वर्ष 1981–82 में वैज्ञानिक कार्यक्रमों के लिये कितनी धनराशि की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(घ) इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कौन सी मुख्य योजनाएं शामिल की गई हैं ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलैक्ट्रानिकी तथा पर्यावरण और महा सागर विकास विभागों में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री सी० पी० एन० सिंह) : (क) और (ख). प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने 3 जनवरी, 1982 को मैसूर विश्वविद्यालय में भारतीय विज्ञान कांग्रेस के 69 वें अधिवेशन का उद्घाटन किया । अपने उद्घाटन अभिभाषण में, प्रधान मंत्री ने विज्ञान के विकास से संबंधित विभिन्न पहलूओं पर अपने विचार व्यक्त किये और उनमें से निम्नलिखित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं :—

सरकार ने योग्यता प्राप्त वैज्ञानिकों और प्रौद्योगिकीविदों के बीच बेरोजगारी और अनुपयुक्त रोजगार को समाप्त करने के उपाय के रूप में एक त्रि-तरफा कार्यक्रम आरम्भ करने का फैसला किया है। विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी में वैतनिक पदों के सभी खाली स्थानों को तुरन्त भरा जायगा । बेकार विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी जनशक्ति को अब-प्रयुक्त संस्थागत उधार सुविधाओं के साथ संबंधित करने के संस्थागत तंत्र के रूप में

एक राष्ट्रीय विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी उद्यमवृत्ति विकास बोर्ड की स्थापना की जा चुकी है । तीसरे क्षेत्रवार अदोहित विकासात्मक संभावना का अभिनिर्धारण करने के लिए सर्वेक्षण संगठनों के कन्सार्टियम का संगठन किया जाएगा ।

हमें आनुवांशिक इंजीनियरी और संबंधित क्षेत्रों में नई संकल्पनाओं का उपयोग किया जाना चाहिये ताकि ऐसे उत्पादों और प्रक्रियाओं का विकास किया जा सके जो कि हमारे कृषि, आयुर्विज्ञान और उद्योग के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं । राष्ट्रीय जैव, प्रौद्योगिकी बोर्ड की स्थापना की जा चुकी है और यह इस क्षेत्र में कार्य करने वाले विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक संगठनों की गतिविधियों में समन्वय करेगा ताकि लाभों को अधिकतम किया जा सके ।

श्री चित्रा तरुनल आयुर्विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, त्रिवेन्द्रम, जो कि जैव आयुर्विज्ञान इंजीनियरी में कार्य करता है को राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में चलाया जा रहा है ।

दिल्ली में एक राष्ट्रीय परमाणु विज्ञान संस्थान वैक्सीन विकास में मूल अनुसंधान और अनुप्रयोगों पर कार्य कर रहा है ।

भारतीय मध्य वायुमंडल कार्यक्रम को अनुमोदन प्रदान कर दिया गया है—यह कार्यक्रम अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, इलैक्ट्रानिकी, और पर्यावरण विभागों, भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग और विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का संयुक्त कार्यकलाप है । यह मध्य वायुमंडल में वायुमंडलीय प्रक्रियाओं और परिघटनाओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये मौजूदा प्रशिक्षित जनशक्ति को संचालित कर उपयोग में लाएगा

ऊर्जा के अतिरिक्त स्रोत का आयोग नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा विकास के सभी क्षेत्रों में अनुसंधान और विकास प्रयासों को प्रेरित करेगा इसके अन्तर्गत सौर प्रकाश वोल्टीय सैलों की कुशलता में सुधार मूल कच्ची सामग्रियों को लागत कम करना, सौर तापीय युक्तियों की कुशलता में सुधार करना, कम लागत के जैव गैस संयंत्रों का निर्माण करना, सिंचाई और उद्योग के लिये वायु शक्ति का इस्तेमाल करना, वानिकी को जीवभार के अधिक उपज देने और तीव्र वृद्धि करने वाले रूपों का रूप प्रदान करना है ।

विश्वविद्यालय स्तरीय अनुसंधान की अपनी ही संगति है और इसे अवश्य ही सुदृढ़ किया जाना चाहिये । युवा वैज्ञानिकों को सहायता प्रदान की जानी चाहिये ताकि वे मूल अनुसंधान की कुछ जिम्मेदारियों को उठा सकें ।

(ग) 1981–82 के दौरान वैज्ञानिक कार्यक्रम के लिये 603.2 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसमें भारत सरकार के सभी विभागों के लिये विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी कार्यक्रम शामिल हैं।

(घ) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों/विभागों की योजनाओं के ब्यौरे भारत सरकार के योजना द्वारा प्रकाशित "एनुअल प्लान 1981–82" प्रलेख से देखे जा सकते हैं

Introduction of Solar Cookers

610. SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce solar cookers for the use of common man and to save fuel energy;

(b) whether any public or private undertaking is engaged in the work;

(c) whether Government propose to finance or subsidise the same; and

(d) whether any time-bound programme has been evolved to make available the long awaited cooker in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). A number of private and public undertaking have already started work in this regard. A Scheme for the manufacture and subsidised sale of 25,000 solar cookers has also been sanctioned and circulated to all States for initiating fabrication and distribution of solar cookers. The level of subsidy approved by the Commission for Additional Sources of Energy is 33-1|3 per cent of the cost of a solar cooker an associated cooking pans, subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per set. The solar cookers will be in different States all over the country. Production and sale has already started in some States and is expected to be taken up in a num irregularities in the allotment of ber of other States shortly.

Irregularities in Allotment of D.S.I.D.C. Okhla

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been grave irregularities in the allotment of DSIDC industrial sheds in Ohala recently;

(b) whether a large number of sheds have been regularised during 1981, if so, the particulars of such allottees amongst those who were garment fabricators and the terms and conditions at which the allotment of these sheds have been regularised;

(c) whether the price of the time of occupation has soared very high presently and if so, whether the regularisation has been made on the basis of the old prices or at the current price level; and

(d) the authority which ordered such regularisation and under what circumstances or consideration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation Sheds are on rental basis.

(d) Does not arise.

For capital Income

612. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) Present per capita income in the country?

(b) whether it is much less as compared to many other countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) According to the 'Quick' Estimates, the estimated per capita income in the country at current prices is Rs. 1537 for the financial year 1980-81.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the latest available comparative estimates of per capita national income in 1978 for different countries expressed in terms of U.S. dollars as taken from the United Nations Year Book on National Accounts Statistics, 1979 is annexed. The per capita national income of India is lower than that of many other countries. The differences in the estimates for different countries arise on account of several factors, the more important of them being the stage of economic development and availability of natural resources.

Statement

Estimates of per capita national income in market prices (expressed in US dollars)

Country	1978
1. Switzerland.	12408
2. Luxumbourg	10040
3. Denmark	9869
4. Germany, Federal Republic of	9278
5. Sweden	9274
6. Belgium	9025
7. United States of America	8612
8. Netherlands	8509
9. Iceland	8392
10. Norway	7949
11. France	7918
12. Canada	7572
13. Australia	7467
14. Japan	7153
15. Austria	6739
16. Libya	6335
17. Finland	6090
18. Newzealand	5346
19. United Kingdom	4955
20. Italy	4118
21. Spain	3625
22. Israel	3332
23. Greece	3209
24. Puerto Rico	2778
25. Venezuela	2772
26. Cyprus	2200
27. Malta	2036
28. Uruguay	1612
29. Brazil	1523
30. Costa Rica	1512
31. South Africa	1296
32. Mexico	1244
33. Korea, Republic of	1187
34. Panama	1116
35. Tunisia	934
36. Dominican Republic	841
37. Nicaragua	825
38. Colombia	803
39. Paraguay	776
40. El. Salvador	639
41. Papua New Guinea	573
42. Honduras	482
43. Phillippines	457
44. Thailand	444

Country	1978
45. Zambia	414
46. Indonesia	304
47. Haiti	269
48. Pakistan	261
49. Tanzania	253
50. India	173
51. Sri Lanka	168
52. Bangladesh	112

Source: United Nations Year Book of National Accounts Statistics, 1979 Vol. II, International Tables, Statement 1 B.

Loan for construction of integrated iron and steel mill and rolling plant in Paradip

613. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan raised or proposed to be raised by Government for the construction of Integrated Iron and Steel Mill and Rolling Plant in Paradip of Orissa;

(b) the name of the Financial Institution from which such loan is expected to be raised;

(c) the progress made so far in obtaining the loan; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (d). Government have decided to entrust on turn-key basis the work of establishing a steel plant in Orissa to M/s Devy Mckee of U.K. subject to the satisfactory settlement of terms and conditions of the contract. A negotiating group has been constituted to negotiate the details of the contract with M/s Devy Mckee. At present discussions with Davy Mckee are in progress for finalising the technical specifications, commercial and financial terms of the contract. As the negotiations have not yet been concluded, it may be premature to give any further details at this stage.

Growth of Leather Industries

614. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the details, item-wise of growth of the industry for converting raw hides and skins into semi-processed leather and also the growth of the industry for finished leather and leather products in the years 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): Leather and leather goods industries being highly decentralised, precise details of growth during 1980 and 1981 are not available. However, estimated availability of hides and skins during 1980 and 1981 is as follows:—

(Figures in Million Nos.)

	1980	1981
Buffalo and Cow hides	32·68	33·4
Goat and sheep skins	68·88	69·38

It is assumed that the available raw hides and skins are converted into semi-processed leather. The growth of production of finished leather and leather products during

1980 and 1981 in the organised sector is as follows:—

Item	Production (in million Nos.) 1980	1981	Growth rate (Approx.)
Finished leather from hides	2·74	4·96	81%
Finished leather from skins	23·48	25·22	8%
Leather Footwear (pairs)	12·27	14·33	16%

Number of authorised recruiting agents for Indian people abroad

615. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of All India Recruiting Agents which are approved by Government and are functioning in India as on 1st January, 1981;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain unauthorised recruiting agents are still functioning in India even after the Ministry's circular suspending the registration of those agents; and

(c) if so, the measures adopted for screening those agents and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) There were no approved Recruiting Agents as on 1st January, 1981. In accordance with the current procedure, any individual firm or organisation can recruit and deploy workers after completing the formalities prescribed by the Supreme Court in their Order dated 20th March, 1979, at the offices of the Protectors of Emigrants located at Delhi, Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Calcutta, Chandigarh and Trivandrum.

(b) There is no question of there being unauthorised agents since there is no provision for specific authorisation of agents.

(c) Does not arise;

दिल्ली में इलेक्ट्रोनिक एकक

616. श्री भोकू राम जैन : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जहां तक देश के समूचे इलेक्ट्रोनिक उद्योग का संबंध है दिल्ली अब तक सर्वोच्च स्थान पर है ;

(ख) दिल्ली में इलेक्ट्रोनिक एककों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में इसकी क्या स्थिति है ; और

(ग) इलेक्ट्रोनिक उद्योग के संवर्द्धन की दृष्टि से दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

इलेक्ट्रोनिकी विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री एम० एस० संजीवी राव) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) विभिन्न निर्माणकर्ताओं से प्राप्त आंकड़ों के आधार पर, वर्ष 1980 में छः प्रमुख राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में उत्पादन,

मूल्य तथा एककों की संख्याओं का वितरण नीचे दिए अनुसार है :—

राज्य	उत्पादन (1980) (करोड़ रु० में)	एककों की संख्या
कर्नाटक	199	51
महाराष्ट्र	156	222
उत्तर प्रदेश	74	34
दिल्ली	56	124
आंध्र प्रदेश	51	41
केरल	26	27

उपर्युक्त आंकड़ों में रेडियो रिसीवरों तथा कुछ अन्य ऐसे उपभोक्ता इलेक्ट्रानिक उत्पादों का निर्माण करने वाली यूनिटों की संख्या तथा उन के उत्पादन-मूल्य शामिल नहीं हैं जिनका संयोजन अनिवार्यतः कुटीर/दुकान स्तर पर संचालित यूनिटों द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ग) सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Amendment of law relating to Death Penalty

617. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to amend the law relating to death penalty; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1978 which was passed by the Rajya Sabha but lapsed on the dissolution of Sixth Lok Sabha sought to replace the existing session 302 IPC by a new section providing that the normal punishment for murder would be imprisonment for life and that only in certain aggravated circumstances specified therein would the court have the discretion to award death sentence. The provisions of the lapsed Bill are still under the consideration of the Government. No date can be specified at this stage as to when the legislation on the subject will be introduced in Parliament.

उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए औद्योगिक कार्यक्रम

618. **श्री उमा कान्त मिश्र** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए कोई निश्चित कार्यक्रम या योजना विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के निर्देश पर गहन औद्योगीकरण हेतु केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्र कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत करने के लिए बलिया, झांसी, अलमोड़ा, बस्ती, फैजाबाद, रायबरेली तथा ललितपुर जिलों का पता लगाया गया है । केन्द्रस्थ संयंत्र कार्यक्रम के लिए पता लगाए गए उत्तर प्रदेश के इन औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए जिलों में अधिकतम सहायक तथा लघु उद्योगों के विकास की संभावना वाली सभी परियोजनाओं पर रिपोर्ट देने हेतु केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार के अधिकारियों के तीन कृतिक बलों की स्थापना कर दी गई है । इस समय कृतिक बलों का काम चल रहा है ।

Commutation of death sentences

619. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the issue arisen recently on the question of the guideline that governs the exercise of the power by the President to grant pardons on mercy petition;

(b) whether Government propose to examine the scope of the power of the President to commute death sentences; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAIH): (a) Yes, Sir, a mention about the guidelines was made by the Supreme Court in the course of hearing of writ Petition No. 8193(A) of 1981 when it came up before the Court for admission on 7-11-1981. While delivering judgement in the said Writ Petition on 20th November, 1981 the court observed that the question in regard to the scope of the powers of the President under article 72 of the Constitution might have to await the examination at an appropriate occasion. The Court further observed that it did not see what useful purpose would be achieved by the petitioner by ensuring the imposition of any severe judicially evolved constraints on the wholesome power of the President to use it as the justice of a case may require.

(b) and (c). The Law Commission in their Thirty-Fifth Report interalia considered the question about the existence of powers of mercy vested in the President and the Governor under the Constitution. need for retaining these powers, principles and procedure for the exercise of prorogative of mercy, and the desirability of having codification of principles for mercy. The Commission after examining the replies received to the Questionnaires and also on a partisal of the studies made it did not recommend any change in the scope of these powers and concluded that it would not be desirable to attempt to lay down any rigid and exhaustive principles on which the sentence of death may be commuted. It further stated that the prerogative of mercy is an executive power of a very special kind and is almost the only permissible and indeed essential means of intervention by the executive in the administration by courts of criminal law.

There is no proposal to examine the scope of the powers of the President to commute death sentences.

Attestation of character certificate of Government employee issued by Gazetted Officers

620. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Government employee is required to submit before the commencement of his service a character certificate in a prescribed form duly signed by a gazetted officer;

(b) whether as per the prescribed proforma, such certificate issued by the gazetted officer is required to be attested by either stipendary First Class Executive Magistrate, District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate;

(c) if so, what are the specific reasons which made Government to make such attestation of the certificates issued by their own Gazetted Officers; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to scrap this requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) to (d). A candidate for appointment to a Group 'C' post (other than ministerial posts in the Secretariat and its attached offices) is required to produce a certificate of character from the Head of the educational institution last attended by him and a similar certificate from his employer, if any. The certificate of character produced by him is required to be attested, when he is finally approved for appointment, by a Supplementary First Class Executive Magistrate (including a D M or SDM). This requirement is considered necessary for ensuring the authenticity and reliability of the person signing the certificate of character. There is no proposal to change this requirement.

Production of Steel

621. SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what has been the total production of steel in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82;

(b) whether steel production is very high and there will be surplus quantity of both imported and the indigenous steel; and

(c) how much steel was imported in the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and how it was distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Produc- Production of saleable steel by the six integrated steel plants and the mini steel plants are shown below:

(In million tonnes)

	1980-81	1981-82 (anticipated)
Integrated Steel Plants	6·31	7·25
Mini Steel Plants	1·80	1·80
TOTAL	8·11	9·05

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The steel imported by Steel Authority of India Limited as a canalising agency was 10,57,600 tonnes during the year 1980-81 and 89,15,000 tonnes during 1981-82 (April, 1981 to January, 1982).

In respect of iron and steel items for which Steel Authority of India Limited is the canalising agency, imports were made on back to back basis and under buffer scheme. The former are against specific demands of parties. Imports under buffer scheme are distributed at indigenous prices under the price pooling arrangement. The materials imported under this scheme is distributed as per the procedure laid down by Joint Plant Committee/Iron and Steel Controller from time to time.

खुले बाजार में सीमेंट की बिक्री

622. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार नये सीमेंट संयंत्रों को उनके द्वारा अपनी

अधिष्ठापित क्षमता के 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक उत्पादित सीमेंट को फरवरी, 1982 से खुले बाजार में बेचने की अनुमति देने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवर्ष देश में खुले बाजार में कितनी अनुमानित मात्रा में सीमेंट की बिक्री करने की अनुमति दिये जाने की संभावना है; और

(ग) लैवी सीमेंट के मल्यों की तुलना में इसके मूल्य कितने प्रतिशत अधिक होंगे ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग). सीमेंट के मूल्य निर्धारण और वितरण सम्बन्धी एक योजना अन्तिम रूप में सरकार के विचाराधीन है ।

दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना किया जाना

623. **श्री सज्जन कुमार** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार की नीति ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की है ;

(ख) दिल्ली के गांवों में उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक एकक किस प्रकार के हैं जिनकी स्थापना के लिए सरकार द्वारा विशेष सहायता दी जाती है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार दिल्ली के गांवों में निम्नलिखत क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए सहायता प्रदान करती है:—

(1) तकनीकी परामर्श ,

(2) वित्तीय सहायता ,

(3) पूंजीगत माक माल का अधिग्रहण,

(4) देशी एवं आयातित कच्चे माल की प्राप्ति ।

बादली में एक ग्रामीण औद्योगिक बस्ती स्थापित की गई है । नरेला औद्योगिक बस्ती की स्थापना का कार्य चल रहा है । प्रत्येक खण्ड मुख्यालय के समीप ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उद्योगों की नियमित वृद्धि में सहायता करने के लिए एक वर्कशड स्थापित करने की भी योजना है ।

(ग) सभी प्रकार के लघु तथा ग्रामोद्योगिकृत उनसे भिन्न जिनके पंजीयन पर रोक लगा दी गई है तथा वे उद्योग जो जोखिमपूर्ण क्षतिकारक / प्रदूषक हैं किन्तु ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थापित किए जा सकते हैं बशर्ते कि वे वृहार योजना (मास्टर प्लान) तथा अन्य स्थानीय विनियमों बाधाओं की आवश्यकताओं क अनुपूरक हों इस मामले में विशेष सहायता देने की कोई भी योजना नहीं है ।

Allotment of flatted Factories to SC/ ST Unemployed Graduate Engineers by Delhi Administration

624. SHRI R. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that flatted factories were allotted by the Delhi Administration in the year 1981 and 45 flatted factories were reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, unemployed graduate engineers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even qualified and competent Scheduled Caste Graduate Engineers fulfilling the conditions prescribed for the allotment of flatted factories were rejected and the factories were recommended for de-reservation if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Members of Parliament had also drawn the attention of Delhi Administration against this injustice if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIARI): (a) 42 out of 294 flatted factories allotted by the Delhi Administration in the year 1981 were reserved for Schduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. And the concerned Honourable Member has been suitably informed by Delhi Administration on 10-2-1982.

Decision to raise Consumer Price as well as retention Price of Cement

625. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have by now taken a decision to raise the consumer price as well as the retention price of cement in an effort to help the Industry to over-come the problem of high input costs; and

(b) how far it is likely to make availability of the cement easier to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). A plan for pricing and distribution of cement is under final consideration of Government.

Import of coking coal

626. SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import coking coal in the near future; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Steel Authority of India Limited has been importing some quantities of coking coal every year from 1978-79 onwards.

(b) In the year 1981-82 the imports will be of the order of 0.9 million tonnes. The import programme for the next year is under preparation.

Dowry deaths in 1981-82

627. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many dowry deaths have taken place in the country during the year 1981-82 and what were the salient reasons thereof together with the number of arrests made culminating into imprisonment;

(b) the steps taken to bring down the dowry deaths; and

(c) the circumstances under which Shrimati Rashmi of Delhi Sadar died together with action taken against the murderers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are responsibile for enforcing law relating to offences. No data in regard to the total number of dowry deaths during the year 1981-82 and the number of arrests made culminating into imprisonment is compiled on all India basis, a it is a State subject. The salient reason for this crime is harassment of victims by their in-laws through demands for dowry.

(b) Detailed instructions were issued to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations on the subject on 22-7-1980. A copy of the instructions issued is laid on the Table of the House.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3384/82].

(c) A case *vide* FIR No. 20 dated 13-1-1982 u|s 309|306|34 IPC was registered at P.S. Sadar Bazar, Delhi, Shri Rakesh Gupta (husband of Smt. Rashmi) and his father have since been arrested and further investigations are continuing.

Yardstcks for allotment of Cement by State Governments

628. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has laid down yardsticks to be followed by the State Governments in the matter of allotment of cement released by it to them;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) has a survey been made of the situation prevailing in the country where the rules have been violated; and

(d) if so, steps taken to ensure the following up of the laid down procedures in the matter of issuing cement to the people, bodies, apartment constructors etc.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARY): (a) and (b). Under the existing procedure for allocation of cement to the States bulk allocations of cement are placed at the disposal of the State Governments. From this bulk allocations certain quantities are pre-reserved for Irrigation and Power sector and for release to SSI units. The remaining quantity is made available for general distribution to other sectors for which State Governments have full authority to make sub-allocations in the best manner they consider in their absolute discretion.

(c) and (d). In respect of bulk allocation of cement placed at the disposal of State Governments, the responsibility of following the procedure laid down by the State Governments in regard to sub-allocation of cement to the various sectors rests with the State Government themselves.

Harijans Killed in U.P., Bihar, Orissa and M.P.

629. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

SHRI JAI NARAIN ROAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Harijans were killed in U.P., Bihar, Orissa and Madhya

Pradesh during the year 1981-82 by upper caste people;

(b) the salient reasons for doing so and necessary precautions taken to ensure non-recurrence of the same in future; and

(c) the details of the compensation paid to the families of the deceased by the State Governments and Central Government together with ensuring suitable employment to the nexts of kin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected from the concerned States and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Industries in Madhubani and Palamau Districts, Bihar

630. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhubani and Palamau districts of Bihar have been selected for intensive industrialisation;

(b) if so, details thereabout;

(c) whether any task force from the Centre had visited Bihar; if so, result of this; and

(d) what are the specific industrial units the time schedule for starting production and any special help for new cottage. mini and small scale units?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). A Task Force consisting of Central and State officials has been set up to report on all project possibilities with maximum linkages with ancillary and small scale development that can be taken up in Madhubani and Palamau districts identified by the State Government for the nucleus plant programme.

The Task Force is presentliy at work.

Imbalance in Seniority of Assistants Grade between Select List and Direct Recruit Assistant

631. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Department of Agriculture approached the Ministry of Home Affairs for removal of impalances in the seniority of Assistant Grade between Select List and Direct Recruit Assistants which have been continuing for last 10 years or so; and

(b) if so, whether Ministry of Home Affairs have scrutinised the reasons for such imbalances in the seniority for such a long time and how long they are going to settle the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) There are general instructions of the Department of Personnel and A.R. in regard to the regulation of seniority between direct recruits and promotees and certain specific instructions have also been issued in the case of Select List Assistants and direct recruits. The Ministry of Agriculture has been having some doubts about the application and interpretation of these orders and these have been clarified to them from time to time. The last reference in this regard was received in November, 1981, and a reply has already been sent.

Industries set up in Rural Areas by Khadi and Gramodyog

632. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Khadi and Gramodyog of different States have set up indust-

ries in the rural areas, particularly in the hilly areas where tribals have been living;

(b) if so, the number of such industries up by the Khadi Board of Orissa in different districts of the State; and

(c) the details about their district-wise number?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The programmes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission in different States are implemented mainly by State Khadi & Village Industries Boards and directly aided institutions. As a matter of policy, the Commission relatively pays more attention to hill, border backward, remote and inaccessible areas and has a separate division to look after such areas.

(b) and (c) The details of the Khadi & Village Industries being run in each district of Orissa are as follows:

Name of the District	*Name of the Industries*
1. Balasore	Khadi, Carpentry, Black-smithy, Village leather, fibre, processing, packaging, and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments masalas etc., gur and khandsari, ghani oil, pottery.
2. Bolangir	Cane and bamboo, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc., gur and khandsari and pottery.
3. Cuttack	Khadi, Carpentary and blacksmithy, lime manufacturing, village leather, cane and bamboo, Processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc., Gur and khandsari, palm gur, village oil, pottery, fibre.
4. Dhenkanal	Khadi, Carpentry and black-smithy, village leather, Fibre, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas, etc., Palm gur, village oil, village pottery, neo soap.
5. Ganjam	Khadi, Carpentary and Black-smithy, lime, village leather, Fibre, cane and bamboo, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc. hand-made paper, cottage match, village oil, pottery, medicinal plants.
6. Kalahandi	Carpentary and balck-smithy, village leather, fibre, cane and bamboo, gur and khandsari, village oil, pottery, neo soap, shellac, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, species, condiments, masalas, etc.
7. Keonjhar	Carpentary and black-smithy, lime, village leather, Cane and Bamboo, Fibre, Processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc. Khadi, Gur and Khandsari, village oil, Pottery, Neo soap.

Name of the District	*Name of the Industries*
8. Koraput	Khadi, Carpentary and black-smithy, village leather, cane and bamboo, processing, packaging, and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc. Handmade paper, Gur and Khandsari, Palm gur, village, pottery and Neo soap.
9. Mayurbhanj	Village leather, Fibre, cane and bamboo, processing, packaging, and marketing of cereals, pulses spices, condiments, masalas etc., village oil, village pottery and Neo soap.
10. Puri	Kahdi, carpentry and black-smithy, lime, village leather, fibre, cane, and bamboo, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc., cottage match, gur and khandsari, palmgur, village oil, village pottery, Neo soap, shellac, gums and resins.
11. Phulbani	Village leather, fibre, cane and bamboo, processing, packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc., Gur and khandsari, village pottery and Neo soap.
12. Sambalpur	Carpentary and black-smithy, village leather, Fibre, cane and bamboo, processing, packging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas, etc. cottage match, village oil, village pottery, Neo soap, Medicinal plants, fruit processing and katha.
13. Sundargarh	Carpentary and black-smithy, village leather, Fibre, Processing, Packaging and marketing of cereals, pulses, spices, condiments, masalas etc. and village oil.

Changes in Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

633. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether legislative changes in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are proposed to be made for recognition of trade unions based on elections through a secret ballot;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the amending legislation is proposed to be brought forward?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) to (c) It is proposed to further discuss this matter with the representatives of the Central Workers' and Employers' Organisations and Others at the Indian Labour Conference proposed to be convened in the course of this year.

Commercialization of Colour TV Technology

634. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the colour television technology developed by the Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute, Pilani is ready for commercialization;

(b) whether any response has been received from the public sector undertakings and T.V. manufacturers in the private sector for the know-how; and

(c) the salient features of the technology developed by CEERI?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute (CEERI) is proposing to set up a demonstration plant in an industrial unit based on its technology for colour TV receivers. However, the TV receivers developed by CEERI have not been evaluated by the Department of Electronics for their commercial-worthiness.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The salient features of the technology developed by CEERI, Plant for colour TV receivers are as follows:

(i) Modular construction;

(ii) Use of integrated circuits where available;

(iii) A multichannel VHF (Very High Frequency) electronic turner;

(iv) PAL-D standerd (based on the recommendations of various working groups constituted by Government of India).

(v) Indigenisation of many electrrnic and hardware item and reduction of foreing exchange content.

Appeal to states to prevent Degradation and Misutilisation of Beaches

635. DR.KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

(a) whether Prime Minister has appealed to the States to prevent degradation and misutilisation of beaches;

(b) if so, the action taken by the coastal States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Pondicherry and Goa on the appeal of the Prime minister to avoid building and other activity on the beaches; and

(c) the progress made in this direction by the said States so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The State Government of West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Pondicherry and Gujarat have replied affirmately that necessary steps would be taken to protect the beaches from erosion, and preserve the aesthetic and environmental quality of the beaches. An assesment of the work done by the States can only be made after some time since the measures to be taken would take time for the effect to become apparent.

Traffic Hazards in Delhi Wall City

636. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State for Home Affairs went round the Walled city of Delhi to study hazards posed to traffic;

(b) whether the visit was undertaken in pursuance of the proposed intensive drive to remove traffic congestion in the capital; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter with the results achieved so far, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The following steps have been taken:

(1) The unauthorised encroachments have been removed at several places.

(2) Vehicles found improperly parked on roads are lifted with the help of cranes.

(3) The Shopkeepers of the area have been advised not to keep their goods on the pavements|roads.

(4) Announcement is made daily on public address system urging people to obey the traffic rules.

(5) More traffic staff has been dtailed in the congested areas to regulate the traffic.

(6) Authorities of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi have also been requested to provide more car parking space in the area of Ajmeri Gate /Jama Masjid. Parking lots at Red Fort, Mori Gate, Sardhanand Marg and Asaf Ali Road are being developed and will be made available for parking of the vehicles.

These steps have improved the conditions to some extent.

O.G.L. System for Importing Steel

637. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to ensure Open General Licence system for importing steel and steel made articles;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not. the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c) The objective of the import policy for iron and steel is to allow facilities for import of categories which are in short supply in the country, having due regard to the interests of indigenous industry. The details of the policy for the next year will be announced by the Commerce Ministry at he beginning of he financial year.

Price rise of Commercial Vehicles

638. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the retail price of all kinds and make of commercial vehicles and cars as on 1 January, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981 and 1982;

(b) the reasons for increase in prices of these vehicles from time to time and the steps taken by Government to check arbitrary increase in prices; and

(c) the number of each category of vehicles manufactured during the calendar year 1977, 1978, 1979; 1980 and 1981?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) A statement is enclosed indicating the prices of the more proportion makes.

(b) The manufacturers have reported that prices have been increased from time to time owing to increases in cost of inputs and overheads etc. Government have impressed upon the manufacturers the need *inter alia* for curbing price increases. At the same time, the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices have been asked to look into the matter and report.

(c) The details as reported by the manufacturers are:—

Commercial Vehicles(including light commercial vehicles)	Nos.
1977	41,207
1978	51,470
1979	58,373
1980	65,931
1981	87,328
Passenger Cars	**Nos.**
1977	38,285
1978	34,630
1979	29,299
1980	30,462
1981	42,381

Statement

Item	Make	Retail Price in Delhi as on					
		1-1-77	1-1-78	1-1-79	1-1-80	1-1-81	1-1-82 (in Rupees)
Truck	Tata *	1,04,500	1,11,100	1,13,356	1,42,910	1,60,727	1,76,669
Chassis	Leyland	1,03,627	1,05,876	1,20,730	1,53,563	1,74,053	1,87,301
Bus	Tata *	1,01,750	1,08,350	1,10,394	1,37,368	1,53,594	1,72,891
Chassis	Leyland	1,04,355	1,06,604	1,21,462	1,54,393	1,74,570	1,87,500
Cars	Ambassador	31,140	34,806	38,390	51,116	57,864	73,525
	Premier Padmini	32,068	35,274	39,183	50,980	63,492	69,427
Light Commercial Vehicles	Matador	42,977	44,113	47,727	54,409	62,136	70,750
	** Standard-20 (Mini Bus)	44,773	44,773	47,023	52,623	60,462	65,280

* Retail price ex-Regional Sales Office Delhi.

** The price furnished is the retail ex-factory selling price.

Plan to set up N-Reprocessing Plant

639. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to set up N-reprocessing plant as reported in National Herald, dated 30 January, 1982; and

(b) if so, full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal for setting up a reprocessing plant at Kalpakkam near Madras is under consideration. The plant is intended for reprocessing the spent fuel from the Madras Atomic Power Station and the Fast Breeder Test Reactor, which are situated at Kalpakkam. The plant will separate plutonium from highly radioactive fission product wastes for making fresh fuel.

News Item regarding Barrier to be erected on Assam Bangla Border

640. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Barrier to be erected on Assam-Bangla Border—No agreement on aliens' detection"; as published in the Indian Express dated 21 January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the first round of tripartite talks on foreigners in Assam ended in the third week of January, 1982 without any agreement on the issue of detection formula;

(c) if so, what were the basic differences between the approaches of the Government and the leaders of the movement;

(d) whether some progress was made when the meeting agreed on the steps to strengthen the border with Bangladesh; if so, the details of these stps and the time schedule to complete the process; and

(e) the up-to-date position with regard to tripartite talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) Discussion on the formulation pertaining to detection of foreigners have remained inconclusive so far. Efforts are being made to narrow down the differences.

(d) Taking into account the views expressed in the meeting on the strenthening of security arrangements the following was finalised:—

"The international border shall be made secure against future infiltration by erection of physical borders like walls, barbed wire fencing and other obstacles at appropriate places. Patrolling by security forces on land and river the routes all along the international border shall be adequately intensified. In order to further strengthen the security arrangement to prevent effectively future infilteration an adequate number of check posts shall be set up.

2. Besides the arrangements mentioned above and keeping in view security considerations, a road all along the international border shall be constructed so as to facilitate patrolling by security forces. Land between border and the road would be kept free of human habitation, wherever possible. Riverine patrolling along the international border would be intensified. All effective measures would be adopted to prevent infiltrators crossing or attempting to cross the international border."

A committee of officials is examining the feasibility of different measures.

(e) Another round of combined talks was held in New Delhi from 8th to 10th February, 1982. The discussions are proposed to be resumed sometime between 15th and 20th March at New Delhi.

News Item Government Determined to Flush out MNF'

641. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item under the caption "Government determined to flush out MNF", published in the Times of India dated the 23 January, 1982;

(b) if so. whether banning of the Mizo National Front and the crackdown on insurgents may well be the beginning of a major drive against elements disrupting the socio-economic development of Mizoram;

(c) whether Mr. Laldenga's "intransigence" at the peace table using the dialogue as a cover for building up his underground organisation and undermining the legally constituted authority in Mizoram have been the main reasons for he failure of the talks between Mr. Laldenga and Union Government; and

(d) if so, the up-to-date activities of the MNF and how Government have been dealing with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Mizo National Front and its allied bodies have been declared unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on 20th January, 1982 taking into account the unlawful activities indulged in by them, even while talks with Shri Laldenga were continuing.

(d) The MNF personnel are suspected to be responsible for the killing of 23 Security Force personnel and 39 civilians and forcible collection of more than Rs. 11 lakhs since July, 1979. Action under law is being taken to maintain peace and harmony in the Union territory.

News item 'Steel plant project being tossed Around"

642. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "Steel Plant project being tossed around" as published in Indian Express dated 14th January, 1982;

(b) if so, whether the Vijayanagar Steel Plant project has been tossed between one Government agency and another more than 10 years after the Prime Minister laid its foundation stone;

(c) whether the capital cost of 3 million tonne steel plant at Vijayanagar was to cost 1,680 crores at 1976 prices and the latest estimate is about Rs. 2,963 crores at early 1981 prices; and

(d) if so, the reasons for this inordinate delay in taking up and executing the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The detailed project for setting up of 3.1 million tonnes plant at Vijayanagar based on conventional blast furnace route is under

examination in consultation with other Ministries like Railways and Ministry of Energy. These discussions are in the nature of in-house examination of the project.

(c) As per the DPR prepared in April, 1977, the cost of a 3.0 MT steel plant at Vijayanagar was estimated at Rs. 1,579.6 crores based on prices in the 3rd quarter of 1976. As per the updated DPR submitted in May, 1981 the capital cost of a 3.1 MT steel plant at Vijayanagar is estimated at Rs. 2.962.9 crores based on prices in the first quarter of 1981. The two sets of figures are not comparable as there has been substantial changes in the scope and parameters of the project.

(d) Constraint of financial resourcets has been the main reason for Government's inability to sanction this project.

News item captioned "Single window for jobless Scientists

643. SHRI HARINATHA MISRA: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the news item under the caption: "Single Window for jobless scientists"; published in Times of India dated 6 January, 1982;

(b) if so, (i) whether unemployed scientists and technologists will soon have access to a 'Single window' for all assistance for setting up their own units; (ii) whether a National Science and Technology Entrepreneurial Development Board under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan has been proposed to be set up shortly to coordinate different activities in this regard;

(c) if so, (i) who are other members of the Board; (ii) categories and number of unemployed scientific and technical personnel likely to be benefited; (iii) different ways in which these scientific and technical personel would be helped; and

(d) (i) what progress has been achieved in formation of the Board and chalked out activities so far; (ii) physical targets estimated to be achieved during the remaining years of the current plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The National S&T Entrepreneurship Development Board will provide information on the self-employment avenues and schemes available in the country to unemployed S&T personnel on a 'Single window' basis and arrange for such information to be disseminated on a decentralised basis within the country as well as abroad.

The Board was set up on 18-1-1982 with the following composition:

Ex-Offcio Members

Chairman

1. Chairman, Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet.

Members

2. Secretary, Department of Science & Technology
3. Secretary, Electronics
4. Secretary, Environment
5. Secretary, Commerce
6. Secretary, Industrial Development
7. Secretary, Expenditure
8. Secretary, Banking
9. Secretary, Labour
10. Secretary, Education

11. Secretary, Agriculture

12. Secretary, Rural Reconstruction

13. Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research

14. Chairman, Industrial Development Bank of India

15. Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation

16. Chairman, Agricultural Refinance & Development Corporation

17. Chairman, Agricultural Finance Corporation

18. President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry

19. President, Associated Chambers of Commerce & Industry

Nominated Members

20. Dr. S. Varadarajan

21. Dr. Y. Nayudama

22. Executive Officer in Charge of the Programme—Member Secretary

The board will work out shortly detailed *modus-operandi* various proposals to be taken up with the help of institutional finance and areas in which the projects are to be formulated.

Workers' representatives on participative forums

644. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision regarding procedure to be adopted for selection of workers' representatives on participative forums; and

(b) if so, the details thereof

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export Ratio of Skins, Hides and Leather Products

645. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the export ratio between raw hides, and skins, semi-processed leather, finished leather and leather products in the years 1980 and 1981, item-wise details thereof; and

(b) the details of growth of the industry for converting raw hides and skins into semi-processed leather and also the growth of the industry for finished leather and leather products in the years 1980 and 1981 with item-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Export of raw hides is banned. Details of exports of semi-processed leather, finished leather and leather products during the last two financial years are as follows:—

(Rs. in million

	1979-80	1980-81
(i) Semi-processed leather	885·44	565·85
(ii) Finished leather	2660·09	1867·94
(iii) Leather products	698·87	870·42
TOTAL	4244·40	3304·21

On this basis the ratio of exports between semi-processed leather, finished leather and leather products during 1979-80 and 1980-81 works out approximatly to 9: 27: 7 and 6: 19: 9 respectively.

(b) Leather and Leather goods industries being highly decentralised, precise details of growth during 1980 and 1981 are not available. However, estimated availability of hides and skins during 1980 and 1981 is as follows—

(figures in million No.)

	1980	1981
Buffalow & Cow hides . . .	32·68	33·4
Goat and sheep skins . . .	68·88	69·38

It is assumed that available raw hides and skins are converted into semi-processed leather. The growth of production of finished leather and leather products during 1980 and 1981 in the organised sector is as follows—

Item	Production (in million Nos.) 1980	1981	Growth rate Approx.
Finished leather from hides	27·4	4·96	81%
Finisshed leather from skins.	23·48	25·22	8%
Leather Footwear (Pairs) .	12·27	14·33	16%

Nationalisation of Sick Industries in West Bengal

646. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL:
SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
SHRI NIREN GHOSH:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government have sent any proposal to Central Government for nationalisation of sick industries in West Bengal;

(b) if so, details of the said proposal; and

(c) the steps taken by Government on the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण

647. **श्रीमती कृष्णा साही :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समूचे पुलिस तंत्र का आधुनिकीकरण करने के प्रयोजन से केन्द्रीय स्तर पर एक पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और इस पर कुल कितना खर्च होना है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख), राज्य पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय योजना को 10

वर्ष की और अवधि के लिए बढ़ाया गया था, जिसका 1980–81 से 1989–90 तक का कुल परिव्यय 100 करोड़ रुपये हैं। राज्य सरकारों को सहायता के रूप में 7.5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई थी ताकि वे 1980–81 के दौरान इस योजना को कार्यान्वित कर सकें। 1981–82 के दौरान राज्य पुलिस बलों के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए योजना के अधीन राज्यों को 31–12–81 तक 3,43,75,500 रु० की राशि दी जा चुकी है।

Bonded Labour

648. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bonded labour yet to be freed and rehabilitated upto 31-3-1982, State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to redefine the definition of the bonded labour; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up task forces upto the district level to identify, free and rehabilitate the bonded labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) A statement is attached showing the number of bonded labourers identified, freed and rehabilitated upto 31 1-1982.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The State Governments have been taking appropriate steps from time to time to identify, free and rehabilitate such bonded labour as still remain through periodic surveys. The urgency of this task has been impressed upon all the State Governments.

Statement

IDENTIFICATION, RELEASE AND REHABILITATION OF BONDED LABOUR (31-10-1982)

State	Identified and freed	Under other on-going Schemes	Number of bonded labourers rehabilitated so far under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme					Remaining to be rehabilitated including new identified during 1981-82
			During 1978-79	During 1979-80	During 1981-82	During 1981-82	Total covered	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Andhra Pradesh	13399	2880	2920	1586	2268	913	10567	2832
Bihar	4958	952	816	369	1876	361	4374	584
Gujarat	42	42	..	..	..	..	42	..
Karnataka	62699	39960	527	1521	13436	61	55505	7194
Kerala	1162	138	110	60	..	..	308	854
Madhya Pradesh	1531	..	58	..	..	77	135	1396
Orissa	7096	..	321	16	517	4938	5792	1304
Rajasthan	6036	4256	700	700	344	36	6036	..
Tamil Nadu	27874	27311	..	..	359	..	27670	204
Uttar Pradesh	8753	1368	495	2606	500	3664	8633	120
TOTAL:—	1,33,550	76,907	5,947	6,858	19,300	10,050	1,19,062	14,488

Inter-State migrant workmen (Regulation of employment and conditions of service) Act

649. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many State Governments have not yet framed the rules under the Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Emloyment and Conditions of Service) Act;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) steps taken by Government to enforce the Act in all the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the available information, such States/Union Territories are West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Nagaland, Sikkim, Haryana, J. & K., Meghalaya, Manipur, Pondicherry, Chandigarh, Andaman and Nicbar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Mizoram, Lakshdweep, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Daman and Diu and Delhi.

(c) The State Governments/Union Territories concerned have been urged to frame their Rules without delay. They are taking active steps in this regard.

Recognition of Urdu Languae in States

650. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in how many States Urdu has since been recognised as second language;

(b) the criterion on the basis of which such recognition is accorded; and

(c) the benefits derived by such recognition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Urdu is the official language in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. It is the second official language in Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh. Similarly Urdu has been recognised as second official language in 15 districts of Bihar for certain specified purposes.

(b) At the Conference of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers held in August, 1961, certain criteria were evolved for recogntion of minority languages for official purposes. In pursuance of these recommendations, a State is considered unilingual if about 70 per cent or more of its population speaks one language and if there is a substantial minority constituting 30 per cent or more of the population of the State such a State is considered bi-lingual. At the district level where 60 per cent of the population speaks or uses a language other than the official language of the State that language of the minority group is to be recognised as an official language in that district in addition to the State official language. Wherever the above criteria are satisfied in relation to the Urdu speaking population the State Government takes necessary action to declare that language as second language. It is, however, open to the various State Governments to recognise any minority language as second official language of the State.

(c) The benefits are spelt out in the orders issued by the State Governments specifying the purposes for which Urdu is recognised as the second official language.

imprisoned during freedom struggle rity Act

651. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the number of arrests made in different States under the National Security Act, during the month of January, 1982 (State-wise);

(b) how many of them are still being detained; and

(c) the reasons for their arrests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The requisite information is furnished in the statement annexed.

(c) The detentions were ordered by the respective State Governments as the individuals were found to be acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of the State or the maintenance of public order or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community.

Statement

States	No. of persons detained during January, 1982	No. of persons in detention at the end of January, 1982.
Andhra Pradesh	39	1
Assam	12	8
Bihar		
Gujarat	5	5
Madhya Pradesh	4	4
Maharashtra	6	6
Manipur	4	4
Orissa	7	2
Punjab	2	2
Rajasthan	2	1
Tamil Nadu	1	1
Uttar Pradesh	18	18
Delhi	1	1

Information in respect of remaining is 'Nil' Governments/U.T. Administrations.

Pension to minor freedom fighters imprisoned during freedom strugle

652. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for the sanction of Freedom Fighters Pension to those Freedom Fighters who were imprisoned during the freedom struggle when they were minors and thus could not be convicted;

(b) if so, the date from which such a decision was taken and implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether a decision to grant Freedom Fighters Pension in such cases would be taken; and

(d) the likely date by which a decision would be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme provides for grant of pension to freedom fighters who suffered imprisonment/detention for qualifying period in connection with Freedom Movement when they were minors and were put in Reformatory Schools Borstal Jails. The matter of eligibility for Samman Pension of children born to freedom fighters parents in jails and/or remanded with them in jails for qualifying periods in relaxation of the provision of the Pension Scheme is under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Mid-term appraisal of 6th Plan

653. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mid-term appraisal of the 6th Five Year Plan has been undertaken during 1981; and

(b) if so, the main features of the re-appraisal alongwith the financial allocations finally decided upon for each one of the States of the Indian Union and departments of the Government of India?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Capacity of Paper and Board Production Industry

654. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

SHRI SUBODH SEN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the paper and board production industry has 17 lakh tonnes a year capacity;

(b) if so, details of the capacity utilisation during the years 1980 and 1981;

(c) whether there is any under-utilisation in the industry;

(d) if so, the reason thereof; and

(e) steps taken by Government to overcome the under-utilisation in the industry, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). The installed capacity and capacity utilisation of the paper and paper board industry during the years 1980 and 1981 were as follows:

Year	Installed capacity (tonnes per annum)	Capacity utilization
1980	15.36	72%
1981	16.57	75%

(c) and (d). The reasons for under-utilisation of capacity are (a) rapid growth of the industry due to which new units are yet to reach optimum utilisation, (b) non-availability of adequate wagons for movement of coal, and (c) power cuts imposed by various State Governments.

(e) Government are taking steps for priority allocation of wagons for movement of coal to paper industry in future, and the power supply position is also expected to improve considerably, which in turn is expected to result in better capacity utilisation during 1982.

Delayed decisions blocked production of Electronics

655. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that because of the uncertainty and undue delays in decisions relating to the issues in the production of electronics and allied equipment, large investment particularly in the public sector have been blocked; and

(b) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for delay in arriving at a decision on the issues?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delay in commissioning the public sector aluminium project in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra

656. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the prolonged delay in the commissioning of the public sector aluminium project in the Ratnagiri district of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra;

(b) what steps are being taken to overcome the difficulties in expending the project; and

(c) when is the project likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (c). The Ratnagiri Aluminium Project, which was sanctioned in 1974, could not be taken up for implementation on account of financial constraints. This project was amongst those reviewed at the time of formulation of the Sixth Five Year Plan. The review showed that the project would not be economic, unless plant size was scaled up, and a more modern, energy-saving technology was adopted. It has, therefore, been decided to conduct further exploration in the area to establish additional reserves of bauxite required for a larger sized plant. After the re-assessment, the need for a fresh examination of the feasibility of the project, will be considered.

Sadhupur Killings

657. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALURI:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Sadhupur after the killing of 10 Harijans at the village to study the situation arising out of the atrocities;

(b) if so, whether he has been able to ascertain the root cause of this tragedy and the persons responsible for the crime;

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken against the culprits; and

(d) what steps are proposed to prevent the recurrence of such crimes against Harijans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Union Home Minister visited Sadhupur on 1st January, 1982.

(b) and (c). According to the State Government, the case is still under investigation. Neither the accused could be identified, nor the motive of the crime was found so far. According to the information so far received by the State Government, the killing was done by Shri Anar Singh, a notorious dacoit of the area.

(d) According to the State Government one platoon of PAC has been posted in village Sadhupur for the safety of the Harijans. After the incident, 7 Harijans of the village have been sanctioned licences for guns/rifles. Notices have also been issued to the licencees of the village who did not turn up for security of Harijans at the time of commission of crime. On 31st December, 1981, the affected families were given financial assistance of Rs. 8500 by the District Magistrate, Mainpuri. Further, a total sum of Rs. 1,62,000 has been distributed to the families of the victims of the village. Developmental work have been undertaken in the village by the State Government.

Moreover, 25 new Police Outposts have been established in the Mainpuri District and 27 platoons of PAC have

been posted at different places in the District.

Centre for Earth Science Studies in Kerala

658. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) when a centre for Earth Science studies was established in Kerala; and

(b) what are the details of the study undertaken by the Earth Science Institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) The Centre for Earth Science Studies was established in Kerala in May 1978.

(b) The Centre has established four coastal laboratories in Tellicherry, Calicut, Alleppey and Trivandrum apart from a Regional Centre at Cochin to monitor continuously the wave-tide parametres along the Kerala coast. The Centre has also under preparation a Resources Atlas of Kerala, which is expected to be ready for printing in the current year. It has also under study the environmental impacts, assessment of multipurpose River Valley Projects and the preparation of environmental Geomorphio Atlas of the coastal zone of Kerala. The Government of Kerala has nominated this Centre as the implementing agency for the Kerala Mineral Exploration Development Project sponsored by the UNDP. The Centre for Earth Science Studies is being organised to institutionalise the earth science studies with multi-disciplinary approach in the fields relating to the ocean, land and atmosphere and it has identified several projects of topical interest and of practical consequences to the State's requirements.

Deposits of Private and Graphite in India

659. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what are the deposits of pyrites and graphite in India worthy of commercial exploitation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Wynad and Vellanad areas of Kerala have rich deposits of pyrites and graphite; and

(c) if so, details of it and the steps taken by Government for its commercial exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Important pyrite deposits in India established so far to be worthy of commercial exploitation are those of Amjhore in Rohtas District of Bihar and in Saladipura in Sikar District of Rajasthan. There are important graphite deposits in Orissa, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh. Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Resettlement to CRPF in States

660. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited to CRPF after January, 1980 till date State-wise; and

(b) the number of them recruited from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). A statement indicating the number of persons recruited (State-wise) to CRPF, including members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe, from January, 1980. to January, 1982, is enclosed.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State/Union territory	Total persons recruited including members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe.	Number of Scheduled Castes candidates recruited	Number of Scheduled Tribes candidates recruited
1	2	3	4	5
	States			
1	Assam	363	122	41
2	Andhra Pradesh	391	82	27
3	Bihar	1462	401	212
4	Gujarat	180	48	53
5	Haryana	1869	254	17
6	Himachal Pradesh	292	35	4
7	Jammu & Kashmir	565	23	4
8	Karnataka	231	35	10
9	Kerala	645	13	5
10	Madhya Pradesh	448	140	60
11	Maharashtra	482	112	41
12	Manipur	86	1	2
13	Meghalaya	16	..	2
14	Nagaland	2	..	..
15	Orissa	408	52	17
16	Punjab	694	173	3
17	Rajasthan	1226	196	51
18	Sikkim	2	2	--
19	Tamil Nadu	483	109	25
20	Tripura	40	39	..
21	Uttar Pradesh	2875	257	94
22	West Bengal	597	97	76

1	2	3	4	5
	Union Territories			
1	A & N Islands	46	..	..
2	Arunachal Pradesh	27	..	19
3	Chandigarh	1	..	..
4	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	433	..	..
5	Delhi	123	10	2
6	Goa, Daman & Diu	7	..	1
7	Mizoram	8	..	1
8	Pondicherry	10	..	..
	Total	13,581	2202	767

Workers participation in management

661. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the action already taken by the Government of India to ensure workers' participation in the management of industries; and

(b) what further action Government of India propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMVIR): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

Statement

Government have introduced workers' Participation in Management as an instrument to promote greater involvement of workers in the process of decision making in various forms. The Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 provided for the first time for the participation of the elected representatives of workmen in bi-partite Works Committee in Industrial undertakings employing 100 or more workmen. In 1958 a Voluntary Scheme of Joint Management Council was introduced which envisaged the right to consultation and sharing of information in certain specified matters. In 1970 a Statutory Scheme was introduced to provide inter-alia for the appointment of workman Director on the Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks. Subsequently a Scheme of inducting worker representative as Director on the Board of Management on some selected Central Public Sector Undertakings was introduced in 1971. In October, 1975 a voluntary Scheme for Workers' Participation in industry was introduced at shop floor and plant level for units in the manufacturing and mining sector employing 500 workers or more. In January, 1977 a new Scheme for Workers' Participation in Management in commercial and service Organisations in public sector having large scale public dealings and employing atleast 104 persons was adopted.

Since 1980, The Government has in a series of meetings with Central Trade Union and Employers' Organisations, and State Governments, impressed upon them the need to make workers' participation in the management of industries a success. The Labour Minister addressed the State Chief Ministers and Ministers in charge of Central employing Ministries requesting them to take effective steps for implementation of the voluntary Schemes on workers' participation. To create an awareness about the concept of participative management a national seminar was organised by the National Productivity Council at Delhi in December, 1981 and it has been decided to hold regional seminars at places where there is a concentration of industries.

Arising out of the recommendations of the 21-Member Committee on Workers' Participation in Management and Equity, Government is considering further action to strengthen the concept of workers' participation in management.

Foreign Tie-up for the supply of Equipment and Consultancy Services to the Paradeep and Vishakhapatnam Steel Plants

662. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

SHRI K. T. KOSHALRAM:

SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have a proposal to go in for foreign tie-up for supply of equipment and constituency services to the Paradeep and Vishakhapatnam Steel Plants;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) what is the reasons for not giving this contract to Bangalore based units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Dastur & Co., are the principal consultants for Vizag Steel Plant and MECON (India) are the consultants for Paradeep Steel Plant. Equipment for Vizag Plant will be procured from indigenous suppliers and from foreign countries including USSR. The constrction of Paradeep Steel Plant is proposed to be entrusted to M/s. Davy Mckee on turn-key basis.

(c) Offers from BHEL will be considered contracting for supply of electrical equipment.

American private capital entries in Labour oriented Industries

663. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that American private capital is seeking new entries into labour-oriented industries like textiles, foo-twears and certain categories of steel in India; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No specific proposals have been received by Government.

(b) Does not arise. However, Government's policy towards foreign equity participation is selective and proposals for such participation are considered having regard to various factors such as priority of the industry nature of technology involved, whether it will enable or promote exports and alternative terms available for securing the same or similar technology transfer.

Proposal of Sail to set-up a Cement Manufacturing unit at Rourkela

664. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the proposal of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) to set up a cement manufacturing unit at Rourkela; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) and (b) The Government have approved, in principle, a proposal for setting up of a slag based cement plant at Rourkela. Cost estimates and other details of this project are under preparation.

News-item captioned "SC on Stenos' Rights"

665. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whethed Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item "SC on Stenos' Rights" appearing in the Indian Express of 29th January, 1982 highlighting—

(i) whether a Stenographer found typing a private letter on the office typewriter deserves to be sacked,

(ii) whether the Court has ordered immediate reinstatement of a Stenographer.

(iii) working for lawyers on a part-time basis in the Central Secreteriat by Stenographers; and

(iv) implying in the service conditions about the use of the typewriter and stationery for private purposes;

(b) if so. the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether instructions have been issued that henceforth no Stenographer will be subjected the way the sacked Stenogrpher of Paradeep Port was and use of typewriter be made permissible for private purposes in the free and leisure time of the Stenographers; if not, reasons thereof; and

(d) whether copies of the Supreme Court Judgement, instructions so issued and permitting Government servants to take up part-time employment will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) A news-item appeared in the Indian Express dated 29-1-82 under the heading "SC on Stenos' Rights" and Government has taken note of it.

(c) Government do not propose to issue any orders permitting use of office equipment for private purposes, as office equipment is primarily meant for office purposes.

(d) The Conduct Rules governing their part-time employment while in service under the Government. Government do not, therefore propose to issue any instructions permitting outside employment to its employees.

Grant of Clemency to Prisoners Sentenced to Death

666. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Swedish Section of the Amnesty International had written recently to the President of India to grant clemency on humanitarian grounds to all prisioners who have been sentenced to death; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, some groups of the Swedish Section of Amnesty International have written to the President that death sentences of all prisoners should be commuted to life imprisonment on humanitarian grounds as the Amnesty International is opposed to death penalty in all cases.

The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1978 which was passed by Rajya Sabha in November, 1978 but lapsed on the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha provided for imposition of death sentence as an alternative punishment in certain specified categories of cases. A proposal to enact a new Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill on the lines of lapsed bill restricting the death sentence to certain specified categories of cases is under consideration but there is no proposal to abolish death penalty altogether. Death penalty continues to remain in the statute books of India. However, by virtue of provisions of the new Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and judicial pronouncement of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutional validity of death sentence, the sentence of death in case of murder is an exception.

There is a set procedure for submission of petitions for commutation of death for consideration of the President under article 72 of the Constitution and the President passes orders under this article on merit of each case.

Anti-corruption Bill

667. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce an Anti-Corruption Bill in Parliament so as to check the massive pattern of corruption in the country,

(b) if so, when, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are already adequate provisions in the laws to deal with offences of corruption.

Import of Complete Self Propelled Harvestor Combines in SKD/CKD Condition

668. SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether complete self-propelled harvester combines are being allowed to be imported in SKD/CKD condition by the organised sector or in the small scale sector;

(b) whether self-propelled harvester combines for wheat and rice have been developed in the country with completely indigenous know-how and technology; and

(c) if so, the reasons for import when indigenously manufactured ones are available?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) M/s. Punjab Tractors Ltd., are manufacturing self-propelled combine harvesters based on indigenously developed technology. However, they are making limited imports of component which are not indigenously available.

(c) In view of answer to part (a) above, does not arise.

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में स्थापित किये गये छोटे इस्पात संयंत्रों की संख्या

669. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **इस्पात और खान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में कितने लघु इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित किये गये और उनमें से कितनों में कार्य चालू हो गया है ; और

(ख) 1981-82 के दौरान राज्य-वार कितने अतिरिक्त लघु इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) इस्पात पिण्डों का उत्पादन करने के लिए विद्युत भट्टियों की स्थापना के लिए वर्ष 1978-79, 1979-80 और 1980-81 में आठ आशय-पत्र/औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं। इनमें से सात इकाईयों में उत्पादन हो रहा है ।

(ख) वर्ष 1981-82 (जनवरी, 1982 तक) में 10 नये लघु इस्पात कारखाने स्थापित करने के लिए स्वीकृति दी गई है । राज्यवार ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :—

1.	असम	1
2.	गोआ	2
3.	महाराष्ट्र	2
4.	मेघालय	1
5.	नागालैण्ड	1
6.	उड़ीसा	1
7.	पांडिचेरी	2
	कुल	10

मै० जे० के० बैटरीज, भोपाल की और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की बकाया राशि

670. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या **श्रम** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मै० जे० के० बैटरीज लि०, गोविन्दपुरा, भोपाल, (मध्य प्रदेश) में दैनिक और मासिक मजूरी पाने वाले कितने कर्मचारी हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि यह कम्पनी कर्मचारियों को स्थायी नहीं कर रही है; और भविष्य निधि तथा कर्मचारी राज्य-बीमा योजना की राशि जमा न करके श्रम हितकारी कानूनों का उल्लंघन कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस फर्म द्वारा भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना के अधीन कितनी राशि जमा की गई है और कम्पनी की ओर कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्म-वीर) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इस प्रतिष्ठान में दैनिक मजदूरी पर 837 कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं और 363 कर्मचारी मासिक मजदूरी पर काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग) कर्मचारियों को स्थायी करने या न करने से कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 या कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधि-नियम, 1948 के अधीन सीमाक्षेत्र में कोई अन्तर नहीं पड़ता । तथापि, दोनों अधि-

नियमों के अधीन अंशदानों को जमा करने के बारे में स्थिति नीचे दी गई है :—

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि अधिनियम

इस प्रतिष्ठान को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के पैराग्राफ 79 के अधीन पहली अगस्त, 1980 से छूट प्रदान की गई है और तब से वे अपने न्यासी बोर्डों की अंशदानों की राशि का हस्तांतरण कर रहे हैं। छट प्रदान करने से पहले की अवधि के लिए प्रतिष्ठान ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि प्राधिकरणों के पास 6,64,069.00 रुपये की राशि जमा करा दी है और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है ।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम

प्रतिष्ठान ने जनवरी, 1979 से नवम्बर, 1981 की अवधि के लिए 4,66,312.35 रुपये की राशि का भुगतान कर दिया है और कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है ।

मै० जीप इंडस्ट्रीयल सिंडीकेट, इलाहाबाद की और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा और कमचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि

671. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या श्रम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मै० जीप इण्डस्ट्रीयल सिंडीकेट लि०, इलहाबाद, में कितने कर्मचारी दैनिक और मासिक मजरी पर कार्य कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कम्पनी द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा योजना की कितनी राशि जमा की गई है और तत्सम्बन्धी बकाया राशि कितनी है ?

श्रम मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, इस प्रतिष्ठान में 3733 कर्मचारी मासिक मजदूरी के आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं और दैनिक मजदूरी के आधार पर कोई कर्मचारी काम नहीं कर रहा है ।

(ख) स्थिति निम्न प्रकार है :—

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि बकाया राशि

इस प्रतिष्ठान को कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और प्रकीर्ण उपबन्ध अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन छूट प्राप्त है । उन्होंने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान अपने न्यासी बोर्ड को 59,09,976.60 रु0 की राशि का हस्तांतरण किया है और कोई भी राशि बकाया नहीं है ।

कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा बकाया राशि

इस प्रतिष्ठान ने कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अंशदान के लिए 30,42,620.05 रुपये की राशि जमा कराई है और सामान्यत: नियमित रूप से अनुपालन कर रहा है । तथापि, हाल ही में किए गए निरीक्षण के परिणामस्वरूप, 5,225.30 रुपये की कम अदायगी का पता लगाया गया और इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जा रही है ।

लद्दाख क्षेत्र में असन्तोष और तनाव

672. **श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष माह जनवरी में लद्दाख क्षेत्र में भारी तनाव और असंतोष था, और वहां गोली चलाये जाने की घटना भी घटित हुई ;

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने जम्मू-काश्मीर सरकार से परामर्श करके लद्दाख की वित्तीय समस्यायें सुलझाने, इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की मांगों के बारे में चर्चा करने, इस क्षेत्र का संतुलित विकास करने और इसका आर्थिक पिछड़ापन दूर करने के लिए कोई पहलकदमी की है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार लद्दाख के लिए एक अलग योजना बनाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० वेंकट सुब्बय्या): (क) जी हां, श्रीमान ।

(ख) राज्य में लद्दाख क्षेत्र समेत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के संतुलित रूप से विकास का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकार का है । राज्य सरकार के कथन के अनुसार लेह कार्य समिति द्वारा रखी गई विभिन्न मांगें तथा जम्मू कश्मीर की केबिनेट-सब-कमेटी जिसने जनवरी, 1981 में लेह का दौरा किया था, द्वारा स्वीकार की गई मांगों पर कार्रवाई की जा रही है तथा क्षेत्र के एकीकृत विकास के लिए ब्यापक संदर्श योजना तैयार करने के लिए राज्य सरकार कदम उठा रही है । इस मामले में राज्य सरकार से आग्रह किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) लद्दाख के विकास के लिए अलग से एक उप योजना है । लद्दाख का छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1980–85 परिव्यय 44.60 करोड़ रुपये है । वार्षिक योजना 1981–82 के दौरान 8.30 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय आवंटित किया गया था । इस क्षेत्र योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की रूपरेखा 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान और 10 प्रतिशत ऋण पर आधारित है ।

Exploration programme of Geological Survey of India for Exploring Metal and Mineral resources

673. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India propose to undertake an exploration programme along coastal and territorial area of the country for exploring metal and mineral resources;

(b) whether the Geological Survey of India have acquired necessary vessels to carry out the survey; and

(c) whether any collaboration has been sought for acquiring sophisticated equipments or for the training of geoscientists in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Geological Survey of India has already purchased a vessel from the Shipping Corporation of India which is being remodelled into a research vessel for carrying out marine sureys.

(c) Equipment as is required for survey purposes is procured in the normal course without entering into any special collaboration arrangements with other parties.

Scientists of the Geological Survey of India receive training in different aspects of marine geo-sciences according to plans which are drawn up keeping in view the facilities available for such training in the country and abroad.

Gap between the Indigenous production of Newsprint and the estimated Requirement

674. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the estimated indigenous production of

newsprint in 1982-83 and the estimated requirement during the same period is over 2,65,000 tonnes;

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to reduce the said gap in details; and

(c) the details of the future planning to meet the need of the newsprint requirement of the country. details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The gap between indigenous production and requirement is estimated to be about 2,35,000 tonnes during 1982-83.

(b) and (c). National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Nepa Nagar was the only unit till recently manufacturing newsprint (with an installed capacity of 67,500 tonnes per annum). The mill is undertaking an integrated modernisation and renovation programme to raise the capacity to 75,000 tonnes per annum. The newsprint project of Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. for a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum and the Kerala Newsprint Project of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., for a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum will also be in commercial production by 1982-83.

The undermentioned schemes have also been licensed and are in preliminary stages of implementation:-
M/S. Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Paper Ltd. - 50,000 tonnes per annum
M/s. Century Pulp and Paper Co.— 20,000 tonnes per annum
Government would also encourage further proposals, if any, received for manufacture of newsprint.

Visit of representatives of World Bank to the Hindustan Cables Rupnarayanpur

675. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the representatives of World Bank visited the Hindustan Cables Rupnarayanpur unit sanctioned 100 crores for the location of Cable Research and Development institute at its adjacent place;

(b) if so, deails thereof; and

(c) the progress so far made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Steel Production by Public Sector Steel Plant

676. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the steel production by the public sector steel plants and the TISCO in the year 1980 and 1981 and their capacity utilisation;

(b) requirement of steel in the country in the same period;

(c) whether it is fact that the gap between the production and requirement within the country is increasing; and

(d) whether there is any programme of faster expansion of steel industry; if so, facts in details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) production of saleable steel in public sector steel plants and Tata Iron & Steel Company and their capacity utilisa-

tion in 1980 and 1981 are given be low:—

(In million tonnes)

	1980		1981	
	Production	Capacity Utilisation	Production	Capacity Utilisation
Sail	4.502	62.5%	5.529	76.8%
Tisco	1.522	101%	1.576	105%

(b) Demand of various categories of steel in 1980-81 was assessed at 10.21 million tonnes and the corresponding figure for 1981-82 is 10.52 million tonnes.

(c) The gap between anticipated production and indigeneous demand is expected to be reduced in 1982-83 as compared to 1981-82. Estimated demand and anticipated production of steel during 1981-82 and 1982-83 are as follows:—

(In million tonnes)

Year	Demand	Anticipated Production
1981-82	10.52	9.05
1982-83	10.95	9.82

(d) Expansion of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants is under way. A new steel plant at Visakhapatnam is under construction, and plans for construction of another steel plant at Paradeep are nearing finalisation.

Non implementation of tribunal awards by Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.

677. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) names and details of the Tribunal Awards not implemented by the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and TISCO group of collieries in last three years and the names of the unions involved in Dhanbad district of Bihar;

(b) prosecution cases proposed and filed by the Regional Labour Commissioner against the management in the same period;

(c) whether it is a fact that managements ignore prosecution and go on violating orders of the Tribunal creating tension and unrest in the area; and

(d) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR) (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-3385/82].

(c) and (d). In some cases non-implementation of awards continues even after the prosecution is filed. No instances of tension exclusively due to non-implementation of awards have come to notice.

Target of saleable Steel Production

678. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

DR. A. U. AZMI:

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of saleable steel production for the current year by the integrated steel plants is not going to be achieved;

(b) if so. the details of the target and actual production so far;

(c) reason for shortfall in production; and

(d) whether Eastern UP would be given a pride place on the map of India by locating the next steel plant there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) to (c). The target for producton of saleable steel by the public sector integrated steel plants for the current year was fixed at the commencement of the year at 5.73 million tonnes. In September 1981, it was revised upwards to 6.3 million tonnes on the assumption that infrastructual support at a higher level would be available for the remaining period of the year. But since this assumption did not materialise, for all practical purposes, the production programme of the plants remained geared to the original target of 5.73 million tonnes. This target is expected to be achieved by the end of the year.

Details of the target and actual production for ten months, April 81-January 82, are given below:

(Unit '000 tonnes)

Plant	Annual target of saleable steel for 1981-82	Corresponding target for April 81-January 82	Actual production	% age fulfilment to target
Bhilai	1750	1449	1456	100.5
Durgapur	780	650	649	99.8
Rourkela	1080	898	890	99.1
Bokaro	1600	1313	1195	91
TISCO	520	425	404	95.1
Total Sail	5730	4735	4594	97%

(d) At present there is no such proposal.

भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड द्वारा आयात किये गये इस्पात की गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों को डिलीवरी

676. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :**
श्री लक्ष्मण मलिक :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड द्वारा दिल्ली में एशियाड परियोजनाओं के लिए आयात किया गया लाखों रुपयों के मूल्य का इस्पात किसी गैर-सरकारी पार्टी को दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके लिए उत्तरदाई कौन हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ; और

(ग) उस गैर-सरकारी पार्टी का नाम क्या है जिसे यह इस्पात दिया गया है ?

उद्योग तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चरणजीत चानना) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

पोर्ट ब्लेयर, अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूह की काल कोठरी को राष्ट्रीयकृत स्मारक में बदलना

680. **श्री दया राम शाक्य :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अण्डमान निकोबार द्वीप समूहों की राजधानी पोर्ट ब्लेयर की काल कोठरी को राष्ट्रीय स्मारक में बदलने का समारोह का उद्घाटन कब और किस के द्वारा किया गया था ; और

(ख) किन-किन राष्ट्रीय नेताओं तथा विशेषरूप से प्रधान मंत्रियों के चित्र वहां पर लगाये गये हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय तथा संसदीय कार्य विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० बैंकट सुब्बय्या) : (क) पोर्ट ब्लेयर में सेल्लुलर जेल राष्ट्रीय स्मारक का उद्घाटन तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री श्री मोरारजी देसाई द्वारा 11 फरवरी, 1979 को किया गया था ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Cost Escalation of Core Sector Projects

681. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission had decided that the plan priorities will have to undergo a certain reordering because of the cost escalation, particularly of core sector projects and in the context of defence requirements;

(b) if so, what are the other decisions arrived at by the Planning Commission in its meeting;

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to check the cost escalation of the projects;

(d) whether the Planning Commission has also decided to fix annual plans for the States for 1982; and

(e) what are the projects that will be completed during 1982?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir. As of now, there is no change in the basic priorities of the 6th Plan.

(b) A list of decisions arrived at in the meeting is given in the attached statement.

(c) Steps already taken to check the cost escalation are continuous efforts to stabilise prices and maintain price stability, to mobilise additional resources to maintain the Plan in real terms and to make adjustments for cost of Plan projects through the Annual Plans.

(d) The Annual Plan for 1982-83 for all the States and Union Territories have been finalised except that of West Bengal.

(e) Plan projects/schemes are in various stages of implementation. It is not possible at present to prepare a complete list of the projects that will be completed during 1982.

Statement

List of decisions arrived at the meeting of the full Planning Commission held on 28th December, 1982

1. The year 1982 should be treated as a 'Productivity year' and an effort made to give a push to both agriculture and industry all along the line. Stress should be laid on stepping up capacity utilisation in public sector enterprises and all major projects and increasing resources for development.

2. Every effort should be made to reduce non-Plan expenditure.

3. Modalities should be worked out to put a stop to the practice of resort to overdrafts by the States.

4. The progress in the implementation of the Plan should be monitored at shorter intervals than now.

5. Ways and means should be devised to reduce the deficits of State Electricity Boards.

6. Some programmes may be devised to utilise the abilities and desire of the Indian scientists and technologists abroad who wanted to give something of their time and energy to the country. Besides, there should be better coordination and inter-action with technical institutions.

7. A programme should be taken up to upgrade the quality of management.

8. The revised 20-Point Programme suggested in the Paper of the Planning Commission should be recommended for approval by the Cabinet.

Overdraft by West Bengal Government

682. SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHACK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has stated that unless the West Bengal Government cleared its overdraft by the end of 1981-82 it would be difficult to finalise the Annual Plan of the State;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission has stated that despite requests by the Central Government, the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister of the State have not so far clarified their Government's stand in this respect;

(c) what is the total overdraft West Bengal Government had drawn so far and whether Union Government has decided to help and assist the West Bengal Government in clearing this overdraft;

(d) if not, what action Government propose to take in case the State's attitude remained unchanged;

(e) what are the States whose Annual Plans have not so far been finalised, what are the reasons therefor; and

(f) by what time all the Annual Plans of the States and Union Territories will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The overdraft of the Government of West Bengal as on 18-2-82 was Rs. 278.75 crores. No decision has been taken by the Central Government to clear this overdraft. All the State Governments including West Bengal have been requested from time to time to adopt suitable measures to contain Plan expenditure within the resources available and to aviod the recourse to overdraft from Reserve Bank in view of the current difficult price situation.

(d) The matter would be considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance at the appropriate time.

(e) and (f). The Annual Plan for 1982-83 for all the States and Union Territories have been finalised except that of West Bengal. The Question of finalising the Annual Plan for West Bengal was recently postponed at the request of the State Chief Minister who promised to send the requisite information regarding State's resources after the presentation of State's Budget for 1982-83 in the State Assembly.

Setting up of Export-Oriented Industrial Centres

683. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received in 1981 for setting up export-oriented industrial centres, State-wise; and

(b) how many were approved and their fixed investment State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b). Reply is furnished in the enclosed statement.

Statement

Name of the State/Union Territory	Total No. of cases received during 1981	Total No. of cases approved					Fixed Investment
		LI*	Fer*	FC*	CG*	Total	
1. Punjab	10	7	2	..	..	9	Information regarding actual investment in each case is not centarally maintained in the Secretariat for Industrial Approvals in the Department of Industrial Development.
2. Maharashtra	38	11	6	..	.. (1)	17	
3. Gujarat	28	7	5	..	1 (2);	13	
4. Uttar pradesh	12	2	3	(2)	1	8	
5. Haryana	13	4	3	..	..	7	
6. Andhra Pradesh	8	2	1	(1)	..	4	
7. Karnataka	17	6	2	2 ..	.. (1)	8	
8. West Bengal	15	3	..	1	. (1)	4	NOTE: Applications in respect of some of the Letters of Intent/Permissions indicated against each were received in composite form including Foreign Collaboration/Capital Goods ; and Foreign Collaboration approvals/Capital Goods approvals in such cases are shown in bracket-below and CG columns to distinguish them from independent *LI—Letter of Indent FC /CG applications. Per—Permission under 100% Export Oriented Scheme FC—Foreign Collaboration CG—Capital Goods
9. Tamil Nadu	14	2	2	..	2	6	
10. Jammu & Kashmir	2	1	..	.. (1)	1 (1)	2	
11. Orissa	5	3	..	. (1)	2 (2)	5	
12. Himachal Pradesh	1	1	..	..	..	1	
13. Bihar	6	1	1	.. (1)	.. (1)	2	
14. Rajasthan	13	..	..	..	..	..	
15. Madhya Pradesh	4	1	..	..	..	1	
16. Kerala	5	2	1	1	..	4	
17. Delhi	12	3	2	..	.. (1)	5	
18. Chandigarh	4	..	1	..	1	2	
19. Goa	3	1	2	..	..	3	
Total:—	200						

Convicts in Mental Hospital Jails

684. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that for years a large number of convicts have been languishing in Central Jail Mental Hospital Hazaribagh and in certain cases the persons have fully recovered and had been acquitted by the Court;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry with regard to similar cases in other jails; and

(c) if so, details thereof stating the reasons for their continued detention and the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Intensification of activities by Mizo Insurgents

685. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that while Government are having talks with the MNF leader Laldenga to solve the Mizo problem, the Mizo insurgents have intensified their activities in recent months to press their demands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Mizo National Front and its allied bodies have been declared unlawful associations under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 on 20th January, 1982 taking into account the unlawful activities indulged in by them even while talks with Shri Laldenga were continuing. Action under law is being taken to maintain peace and harmony in the S. T.

Plight of Lahsuna Harijans

686. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 31 January, 1982 highlighting the plight of Lahsuna Harijans who have been living in fear; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collerted and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Constitutional and Statutory Status for Minorities Commission

687. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the suggestion to give the Minorities Commission a Constitutional and statutory status;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which Government expect to take a decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It would be difficult to indicate a precise time limit for the purpose.

Collaboration between Indian Telephone Industries and an Italian Firm

688. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation and some State Electronic Corporations and also the Department of Electronics are against a possible collaboration between the Indian Telephone Industries and an Italian firm named FACE;

(b) if so, the details of the said objection raised by the Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation; and

(c) the reaction of the Government to the said objection ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS (SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO): (a) Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ETTDC) and the Department of Electronics do not support the proposed collaboration between Indian Telephone Industries and the Italian firm named FACE(ITT). Department of Electronics is not aware of any representation from the State Electronics Corporations on this issue.

(b) ETTDC have drawn attention to indigenous availability of comparable technology developed by them.

(c) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Assam Problem

689. SHRI R. R. BHOLE :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHANDRA SINGH RAWAT :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBESTIAN :
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI D. P. JADEJA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of Assam problem;

(b) whether Government propose to initiate fresh moves to bring the Assam Agitation leaders to talk and finally close the negotiations;

(c) what fresh proposals Government have to offer to solve the foreign nationals' problem; and

(d) the loss of life, property and loss to exchequer suffered as a result of sabotaging activities of Assam agitators since 25 December, 1981 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c). The Government have all along been anxious to find an early solution to the foreigners' issue in Assam. The combined meetings of the representatives of Government, Leaders of Opposition in Parliament and AASU/AAGSP were held in New Delhi from 18th to 20th January and

8th to 10th February, 1982. These discussions remained inconclusive. The representatives of Government and leaders of Opposition also heard the views of some of the minority organisations from Assam. Further discussions are to be resumed some time in March, 1982.

(d) Thirty-one cases of explosion/recovery of bombs have been reported from December 25, 1981 up to date. The Railways and the State Transport Offices continued to be the major targets of these attacks. While it is not possible to precisely quantify the total loss in financial terms, considerable disruption has been caused in the normal activity as a result of these explosions. The cases of sabotage include a bomb thrown at the residence of Superintendent of Police, North Lakhimpur on January 24, causing some damage to the building.

This phase of agitation also witnessed a spate of violence. On January 22, Speaker of Assam Assembly was assaulted at Gauhati while attending a college function. On February 2, General Manager of th Assam State Road Transport Corporation was shot at for keeping the transport services running during the bundhs. Again, on February 15, 1982 the Block Development Officer, Narainpur, North Lakhimpur District was fired at while sleeping in his house, as a result of which he sustained injuries. Several other cases of violence were also reported during this period.

Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation of Delhi

690. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what were the reasons of dissolving the Metropolitan Council and Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) dates on which they were dissolved and on which dates the dissolution periods have been extended along with the reasons for so doing; and

(c) when the elections for these bodies will be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) and (b) On receipt of a report from the Lt. Governor, Delhi, the Metropolitan Council was dissolved for a period of 6 months with effect from 21-3-1980. The period of dissolution was further extended for six months each time on the 20th September, 1980, 20th March, 1981 and the 19th September, 1981. The order as extended will expire at mid-night of 20-21st March, 1982. The Presidential Orders dated 21-3-1980, 20-9-80, 20-3-81 and 19-9..81 have all been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

The Municipal Corporation of Delhi was superseded for a period of one year by the Central Government with effect from the 11th April, 1980. The period of supersession was extended for 6 months, each time on 9-4-1981 and on 5-10-1981. The order as extended will expire on 10-4-1982. The notifications as well as the Statements of Reasons were laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on each occasion.

(c) Government have yet to take a decision in this regard.

News-item caption "Snub for war Hero's Mother

691. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR:
SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item published in 'National Herald' dated 27 January, 1982 under the caption "Snub for war Hero's mother"; and -

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Smt. J. Dayawanti, mother of War Hero Flt. Lt. Jerry, visited Tilak Marg Police Station and reported that she was not allowed to cross Rajpath on 26-1-1982 to reach the enclosure earmarked for War Widows in Sector No. 10. Although she did not want the matter to be pursued, yet an identification parade of the police personnel deployed on duty in Sector 11, where she was prevented from crossing, was arranged, but Smt. Dayawanti, could not identify police official who had prevented her.

Instructions have been issued to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future.

Amendment to legislation relating to labour engaged in Small Scale Industries

692. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to give special attention to the labour engaged in small scale industries enjoying some cut in the levy of excise duty and the like by suitably amending the legislation relating to labour so that some of the gains being enjoyed by such entrepreneurs can be passed on to the workers engaged by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) the workers derive benefits of legislation by way of minimum wages, social security and other welfare measures independently of the concessions given to the employers which are meant for promotion of investment and employment.

12.00 hrs.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): I have given a privilege motion...

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to see to that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It has appeared in the papers.

MR. SPEAKER: Still I would like to see that.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: That means, it is pending.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not pending, but I will look into it. I would like to clarify that I have said that I will look into it. It is not a matter of privilege, but I would still like to look into it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली): अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल हम ने कहा था कि बजट का लीकेज हुआ है । जो बजट पेश हुआ है उस से हमारे आरोप की पुष्टि हो गई है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इस मामले पर आप गंभीरता से जांच कराएं ।

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): Yesterday, I had raised this matter and you assured me that you would like to look into the matter.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): The papers mentioned about Rs. 250 crores and it is around Rs. 261 crores.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उस में यह भी कहा गया था कि किसी क्लास को छोड़ा नहीं जायगा और वह बात भी साबित हो गई ।

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Thre are two points. One is the point that we had raised yesterday before you. And the other point is now raised by my friend, Dr. Subramaniam Swamy. It relates to the sanctity of the Railway Budget that was moved here yesterday. Immediately after the Railway Budget presented to this House.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: What is there to listen when I have got it with me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Either the Budget has the sanctity or not. .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I am going to look into it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Who is Mr. Gujaral to say that the Budget is meaningless and that he is going to raise the fare of the suburban system? Who is he? The whole House has been converted into a joke.

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing to be recorded. (*Interruptions*)**

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): I have given a notice. The Government have given an assurance that NSA will not be used against the workers. Now they have notified 15 items of industries as essential services and NSA would be used against the workers.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You should ask the Railway Minister to sack the Chairman of the Railway Board. You should get the Chairman of the Railway Board sacked. This is an insult to the House... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: We will see.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Is this Parliament going to be treated as a joke by this Government? What was the meaning of the Railway Budget yesterday when the Chairman of the Railway Board says that he is going to raise the fares? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Who is Mr. Gujaral.... (*Interruptions*) Why did we sit here one hour to listen to the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am going to look into.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Looking into what?

MR. SPEAKER: Into all these things. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Whether it is a fact we shall find out.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This is far too serious a matter Sir, please do not take it lightly. You should protect the rights of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am trying to do.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: How?

MR. SPEAKER: I am trying to find out whether it is a fact. Whather he has said it or not, I will have to ask the Railway Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In the meanwhile ask for the suspension of the Chairman of the Railway Board.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Kindly summon the Railway Minister here and now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You should protect the dignity of the House.

**Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am trying to do.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Do you not see on the face of it that this is an affront to the House?

MR. SPEAKER: Let me find out.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: On the face of it, without going into the rules....

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to the other part of it. How can I give a judgment without hearing the other side?

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Shri Gujral had no business to make the announcement.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He could have raised another Rs. 250 crores but he said.....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur): There was the strike called by the trade unions on the 19th January. Government tried to put down the strike by using all possible unfair methods.....

MR. SPEAKER: You can mention in the debate.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): The rights of the working classes have been....

MR SPEAKER: You can take part in the debate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): Frankly, Sir, you have no control over it, nor have I. The Question Hour was over before we could complete the discussion on Shri Shastri's question.

MR. SPEAKER: You can say it in the debate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What I am raising is this. There is the question of contempt of the House in connection with this. When the National Security Act was passed here, they were telling us repeatedly that it would not be used against the trade union activities and then they went on saying that ESMA has never been used. Now they have used it to...

MR. SPEAKER: You can say it in the debate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: They have brought 16 industries under the National Security Act....*(Interruptions)* Victimisation of the workers is being carried out.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come out in the debate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not a question of debate. They are not bound to reply to anything in the debate. Therefore, we have to seek oher remedies. They were saying that no strike took place. Now thousands of workers are being victimised. If they did not go on stricke. why are they being victimised? I can quote whole chapter and verse Sir, you must listen to us.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने एक एडजर्नमेण्ट मोशन का नोटिस दिया है । बिहार में कभी भी ऐसी घटना नहीं घटी जब कि सारे के सारे जुडिशियल आफिसर्स हड़ताल पर चले गए हों । (व्यवधान) ।

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE: When there was a strike more than 2,000 workers of the textile mill were retrenched in Haryana. So also in... *(Interruptions)*.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 19 फरवरी को जो कुछ हुआ है उस पर इस सदन में विशेष चर्चा होनी चाहिए । यह सरकार मजदूरों को दबाने पर तुली हुई है । (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

12.06 hrs.

Some hon. Members then left the House.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1981-82 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKING OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PUBLIC ENTERPRISES SURVEY) FOR 1980/81.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (Shri Pranab Mukherjee): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy of "economic Survey, 1981-82" (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3329/82)

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government (Public Enterprises Survey) for the year 1980-81 (Volumes I to III). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3330/82].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF MINING AND ALLIED MACHINERY CORPORATION LTD. DURGAPUR FOR 1980-81, HEAVY ENGINEERING CORPORATION LTD. RANCHI FOR 1980-81, TUNGBHADRA STEEL PRODUCTS LTD. TUNGABHADRADAM (KARNATAKA) LTD. 1980-81 TRIVENI STRUCTURALS LTD. NAINI-ALLAHABAD FOR 1980-81 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951—

(i) S.O. 765 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd October, 1981 regarding continuance of management of Messrs Carter Pooler and Company Limited, Calcutta beyond five years.

(ii) S.O. 784 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd November, 1981 regarding continuance of management of Messrs Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited, Delhi beyond five years.

(iii) S.O. 825 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1981 regarding continuance of management of Messrs Pulgaon Cotton Mills Limited, Pulgaon beyond five years.

(iv) S.O. 827 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th November, 1981 regarding continuance of management of Messrs India Machinery Limited, Howrah beyond five years.

(v) S.O. 832 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1981 regarding continuance of management of Messrs Containers and Closures Limited, Calcutta beyond five years.

(vi) S.O. 906 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1981 regarding continuance of management of Messrs Cauvery Shinning and weaving Mills Limited. Pudakkotal beyond five years. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—3337/82). *See* No. LT-3331/82]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3332/82]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3333/82].

(c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, Tungabhadradam (Karnataka) for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Tungabhadra Steel Products Limited, Tungabhadradam (Karnataka) for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of tht Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3334/82]

(d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Triveni Structurals Limited, Naini-Allahabad, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Triveni Structurals Limited, Naini-Allahabad, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3335/82.]

(e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Burn Standard Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3336/82]

(f) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in* Library. *See* No. LT—3337/82]

(g) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Naini-Allahabad, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps & Compressors Limited, Naini-Allahabad, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3338/82]

(h) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 980-81.

(ii) Annual Accounts of the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comproller and Auditor General thereon: (Placed in Library. See No. LT—3339|82).

(i) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Governmtnt on the working of the Jessop & Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3340/82]

3. Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (2) (f) and (2) (i) above. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3340/82]

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SAFETY IN MINES DHANBAD (BIHAR) FOR 1980-81 AND CENTRAL COAL MINES RESCUE STATIONS COMMITTEE, DHANSAR (DHANBAD) FOR 1980-81.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad (Bihar) for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad (Bihar) for the year 1980-81.

[*Placed in Library See.* No. LT-3241/82].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhansar (Dhanbad) for the year 1980-81.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi & English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhansar (Dhanbad), for the year 1980-81.

[*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-3341 A/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE METALLURGICAL AND ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS (INDIA) LTD. RANCHI FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF INDUSTRY AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Charanjit Chanana I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metallurgical & Engineering Consulatants (India) Limited, Ranchi. for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Metallurgical & Engineering Consultants (India) Limited, Ranchi, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Audit General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Librar. See* No. LT-3342/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL OF CENTRAL POWER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BANGALORE FOR 1980-81 AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): I beg to lay on the Table

(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the 1 year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1980-81.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the documents mentioned at (1) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3342/A/82].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF ELECTRONICS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. HYDERABAD FOR 1980-81 URANIUM CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. JADUGUDA MINES SINGHBHUM (BIHAR) FOR 1980-81 AND INDIAN RAKE EARTH LTD. BOMBAY, FOR 1980-81.

THE MINSTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS AND ENVIRONMENT AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI C.P.N. SINGH):

I beg to lay on the Table

a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-3343/82].

(2) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda Mines Singbhum (Bihar) for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda Mines. Singbhum (Bihar) for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3344/82].

(3) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Bombay, for the year 1980-81 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3345/82].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL SECURITY ACT, 1968, DELHI POLICE ACT. 1978 AND ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT 1951.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 22 of Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968:—

(i) The Central Industrial Security Force (Second Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1109 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1981. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3346/82].

(ii) The Central Industrial Security Force (Third Amendment Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. S.O. 167 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1982.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978)—

(i) The Delhi Segregation and Management of Persons or Animals desigased diseased or supposed to be diseased) Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. 3156/80 Spl. Cell in Delhi Gazette of dated the 13th November, 1981.

(ii) The Delhi Police Appointment and Recruitment (first Amendment) Rules, 1981, published in Notification No. F. 10/11/81-Home (P)/ Estt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 15th December. 1981. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3348/82].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act 1951:—

(i) G.S.R. 1111 published in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1981 containing corrigendum to notification No. G.S.R. 944 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th October, 1981.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1982 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1982.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service Appointment by Competitive Examination Amendment Regulations, 1982, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1982.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Selection Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 3 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1982.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Selection) Second Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 4 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1982.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Selection) Third Amendment Regulations, 1981, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 5 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1982. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3349/82].

EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE (CENTRAL AMENDMENT RULES, 1982

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI DHARMAVIR): I beg to lay on the Table.

A copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1982 under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3350/82].

CENTRAL EXCISE (FOURTH AMENDMENT RULES, 1982 AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES 1944 AND CUSTOMS ACT, 1962.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table.

(1) A copy of the Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No G.S.R. 74 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1982, under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3351/82].

(2) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 71(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption from duty to pasteurised miltone, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3352/82].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

(i) G.S.R. 61(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th Feb-

ruary, 1982 together with the explanatory note regarding abolition of export duty on groundnut.

(ii) G.S.R. 66(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum clarifying that parts of Diesel engines irrespective of their classification would be entitled to the concessional rate of duty under notification No. 341—Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976.

((iii) G.S.R. 69(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Japanese Yen into Indian Currency or vice versa in supersession of notification dated the 1st January, 1982.

(iv) G.S.R. 73(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th February, 1982 together with an explanatory note ragarding increase in the export duty of the on coffee from rupees eighty-five per quintal to rupees three hundered per quintal.

(v) G.S R. 144 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1982 together with an explanatory memorandum clarifying that both Tin plates and G.I. sheets would be entitled to concessional rate of duty under notification No. 342-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3353/82].

(4) A copy of the Customs and Central Excise Duties Drawback (First Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 70(E) in Gazette of India, dated the 17th February, 1982 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3354/82].

12.09 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following meassage received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the African Development Fund Bill, 1981, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd December, 1981, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 23rd February, 1982, with the following amendments.

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1. line 1, *for* the word "Thirty-second" the word "Thirty-third" be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 5, for the figure "1981" the figures "1982" be *substituted.*

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND BILL

(As amended by Rajya Sabha)

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the African Development Fund Bill, 1982, which has been returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

12.10 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Thirty-fifth Report

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to present the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committe on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ARMED ROBBERY IN CANARA BANK MAHARANI BAGH BRANCH, NEW DELHI

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL (Hooghly): I call the attention of the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"Reported armed robbery in the Canara Bank, Maharani Bagh Branch, New Delhi, on 21st February, 1982".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, There was a dacoity in the Branch of Canara Bank Situated in Maharani Bagh at about 12.30 p.m. on Sunday the 21st February, 1982. This Branch works on Sunday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. At about 12.30 p.m. 4|5 persons carrying firearms forced their entry pushing aside the chowkidar. They ordered the employees of the bank to collect in a corner and face the wall. At pistol point they obtained the keys of the strong room from where they collected an amount of Rs. 10,78,880. They escaped in a sky blue Fiat car bearing No. DEB 57 which they burnt in a secluded lane in the nearby Kalandi residential colony; and escaped in another car already parked there.

The Police Control room was informed about this incident at 12.44 p.m. and the first police party reached the spot by 12.49 p.m. The SHO with his staff also reached the bank followed by the DCP and other Senior officials including the Commissioner and the Additional Commissioner. The Lt. Governor also visited the site a little later.

The Delhi Police alerted the border posts and the U. P. and Haryana Police to keep a watch for the car. A case was registered at P. S. Srinivaspuri and is being investigated. Police parties have been sent to different places to check certain leads.

Vigorous efforts are being made to apprehend the culprits.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Sir the bank dacoity that took place on Sunday last at Maharani Bagh is a daring daylight dacoity and the method followed by the armed dacoits reminds us of the Texas story which has been written about the dacoities and armed robberies in certain parts of America and other places.

Sir, it was a 10-minute operation and the armed dacoits escaped with more than Rs. 10 lakhs by slapping the watchman, the cashier and the Manager.

12.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER IN THE CHAIR]

Sir, it is not the first incident of this tyue. In the recent past, three such daring dacoities, if not more, took place only in South Delhi, the first one at a nationalised bank, the Bank of India, Greater Kailash Branch, and the second at a branch of the same Canara Bank in South Extension.

Sir, dacoity is not a new thing in Delhi. Delhi, of late, has begun to be described as the capital in the crime map if India and very often, on many occassions, we have discussed many things about the law and order situation in Delhi itself. But the new thing here is that the operation was meticulously planned and a "cover" car was used and the other car was burnt in such a manner that it is a pointer to new thing that are coming up in respect of dacoities. A routine answer and stock reply has been given by the hon. Minister. If the

[Prof. Rupchand Pal]

Minister ultimately says that the bank dacoity is an international phenomenon there is nothing to be amazed with. Because when the inflation was discussed, it was said it was an international phenomenon. If you want to discuss corruption, it is said that it is an international phenomenon. If you now try to discuss the Maharani Bagh Bank Dacoity, it may be said so. I do not know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is an all-India phenomenon.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: (Ponnani): There is a foreign hand in looting the banks now!

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Yes, You must try to find out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Rupchand Pal, it is inculding West Bengal.

PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: No sir. If you see thte statistics, the amount recovered by the police is really praise-worthy.

This is amazing that only one watchman or only one security guard was there with a simple wooden pole to protect the bank and to look after its security. Sir, in view of the statement made by the hon. Minister, may I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the banks have not adhered to the security measures suggested by Delhi Police itself? Is it not a fact that a circular was issued by Delhi Police in November last following a bank robbery in South Delhi and the banks were asked to appoint plain-clothed policemen who had sophisticated arms and banks were also asked to fix giril doors and install alarm system? How is it that even after that circular, the authorities did not adhere to that? Or is it a fact that the bank authorities approached the police repeatedly to sanction arms licences to the watchmen to implement certain recommendations of the authorities regarding alarm system and direct line between police and others?

Is it not a fact in view of just what I have mentioned that the senior manager of the said bank that was looted on Sunday wrote a letter to the Central authorities several months ago that a licence for gun for the security guard be given? And the details were sought in this connection and were provided by the bank authorities. But still no gun licence was provided to the security guard.

In the story, we find many things that the car was used with such and such number plate in which they came and it was of such and such colour and actually the number plate used was DEB 57. All these things have come out in the newspaper. How far is this true, I do not know. But still when the checkposts were alerted, a peculiar thing happened. Though the checkposts were alerted regarding the number DEB 57, even when the police knew that this was a fake number and this could not be the number by which the dacoits could escape or pass into any other country-side or neighbouring State. Was there any mis-coordination? Was it intentional, deliberate or it was a lapse? If it was a lapse, the responsibility will have to be fixed and what has been done in this respect by the Government?

In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Confederation of Bank Officers' organisations have come out with certain suggestions to check or prevent bank dacoities. Firstly, there is a suggestion that there should be liberal sanctions of arms licences to Bank Officers. Secondly, the photographs of known anti-social persons or those involved in bank dacoities in the past, but now on bail or freed by the court later on should be provided to the Bank authorties. Thirdly, threre should be a direct link between the Bank and the local police as also the mobile police patrol during banking hours. If such suggestions have been given, I want to know what steps the Government have taken in this regard.

There are already certain safety measures suggested by the R.B.I. which are to be taken by the Bank authorities when the Bank money is being carried from one branch to another. Again, when a new branch is being opened, there are certain things to be enquired into and certain aspects to be taken into account. Arms licences should always be provided and security guards should always be armed. We are always feeling proud that we have came up in science and technology. Can the Government not provide an alarm system in the Banks so that as and when there is any chance of looting or dacoity taking place in the Bank, an alarm system may be used? Also, there should be a time schedule for the opening and closing of the strong room and there should also be a provision for automatic electric doors.

These are the suggestions that have come up. I do not know whether the Government has considered all these suggestions. Why I am asking all these things, as to whether anything has been done in respect of these suggestions, is because the people have started thinking that there is a pattern in all those dacoities. As it has come out in the newspapers, if we analyse only these three Banks dacoities which have taken place in a few months in South Delhi itself, we can find a pattern and this pattern is coming up. So much money is being spent by the Home Ministry to safeguard the interests of the people. But we find that one after another bank dacoity it taking place and nothing has come out. I want to know from the hon. Minister what has happened to the first Bank dacoity? Has anyone been arrested? What about the second bank dacoity in which Rs. 6.5 lakhs were involved, in the Canara Bank, South Extension Has anyone been arrested?

In view of all these bank dacoities taking place in alarming proportion particularly in Delhi, may I know what positive steps the Government propose to take immediately? In this context. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many dacoities have taken place during the period 1980-81 and 1981-82 (upto this period) in Delhi itself, how many persons have been arrested, what is the amount of money involved and haw much has been recovered by the police?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will start by saying that the hon. Member has asked whether this is also due to international phenomena.

It may be All-India phenomenon that according to statistics, West Bengal tops the list in the matter of bank dacoities. But I do not want to go into those details now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You say that even if it takes place in West Bengal, it is bad. There is no harm in making that statement.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Wherever it takes place, including in West Bengal, it is bad. That is what I have said.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Now we are discussing about the incident that took place in Delhi itself.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): West Bengal is a nightmare to them. They cannot forget West Bengal.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: But, it is not a nightmare for dacoits.

Another point which is raised is about the licence that has been sought for and that there has been a delay.

No such licence has been asked for and there is no question of delay in granting the licence.

The Federation made certain suggestions and the Hon. Member has enumerated some of the suggestions that were made. They have been received recently and these are under

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

the active consideration and examination by the Banking Division of the Ministry of Finance. The next question was why only a particular Number has been indicated to the check-posts?

I have give in my statement the chronology of events that have taken place with regard to this bank robbery in Maharani Bagh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (New Delhi): Is it a robbery or a dacoity?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is a robbery or dacoity, whatever it may be. It may be a dacoity.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Can you distinguish the difference in meaning between 'robbery' and 'dacoity'?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I can, if you allow me to do so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will have a separate discussion on this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: According to the details of the case which I have given just now, the incident is reported to have taken place between 12.30 hrs. and 12.38 hrs. Intimation was given to the Control Room at 12.44 hrs. Police arrived at 12.49 hrs. The next question was why only that particular Number was given when the Police made an enquiry there on the spot.

They said that the people came in a particular car and they committed the crime and ran away. So, immediately Police had taken action to alert the Police at the border and Check-post also in various Control Rooms that such and such a car has committed a dacoity. People know that car. Only after some time when the alert was made from one Control Room, we got information that in a particular lane, a car bearing the same number was burning. So these people and the Policemen went there and they made an enquiry. By the time the enquiry was made and the local people were interrogated, only then, they came to know that there was a car waiting at the site. This particular car bearing that particular Number has been burnt and so it is not a question of complacency on the part of the Police because they never knew. They came after some time and found that this car had been abandoned in a lane and it was burnt and the dacoits had gone away in a particular car.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: What is the distance between the bank and the place where that car was left?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not able to tell you at this time. It took them another 15 to 20 minutes; by the time they got the information that a car bearing that particular number was burning, they went there; immediately they reached that place; that must have taken them five to ten minutes; and then the interrogation. I understand it is one kilometre from the bank. They made all these enquiries and then it was made known to them through cross-examination people that they had gone in a different car. It was not a deliberate thing on the part of the police to mention only that particular car. When information came to them, the first thing they did was, they alerted all the control rooms and also check-posts and they specifically mentioned that car because the people on the spot said that in that particular car bearing that number those people had sped away. There was no complacency, nor was there any deliberate act, on the part of the police in this case.

Another problem he has mentioned is about certain steps that are to be taken. We had a sort of discussion with the bank authorities and the

Banking Division about the safeguards to be taken, the precautionary measures that have to be undertaken to see that such thing do not recur. The hon. Member is correct when he has said that the Deputy Commissioner of Police has addressed a letter to the banking authorities. Various points came to be discussed in that. There are at present 35,000 branches of commercial banks in the country and posting of armed guards in each of them would mean employment of 1,40,000 on the basis of four guards per branch; the expenditure will come to something like Rs. 140 crores per annum. This is the financial constraint that was discussed in that meeting. That is why the suggestion was made that banks may have a selective approach of posting of armed guards in sensitive and vulnerable points, especially where there are significant cash holdings. Apart from the financially prohibitive aspect of the matter, posting of armed guards also does not ensure the safety of lives of the employees or customers. The experience of the banks has been that, wherever there was resistance, there have been injuries to or even deaths of bank employees or armed guards themselves or customers. Out of the five cases where thefts have taken place, three were in branches where armed guards were present. This is also one hazard which has been discussed in that meeting.

This particular bank the Canara Bank, has discussed this matter and they have come to a decision that, at least in their branches which are in the north, these armed guards have to be provided. That was the recent decision made by the Canara Bank management. In vulnerable branches, specially those having lot of cash balances, it was decided that armed guards should be provided. The other decisions taken include installing of electronic alarm system which the hon. Member has pointed out and branches observing holidays on the same day when markets are closed—on a day other than Sunday. These are some of the decisions that have been taken in order to see that such dacoities do not take place.

About the Canara Bank also I have mentioned as to what decisonis they have taken in the matter.

As regards the other points which the hon. Member raised, namely, about the dacoities that took place in South Delhi-especially he mentioned about three dacoities that took place in Delhi—I am told, last year there was a dacoity that took place and in the previous year, two dacoities took place—as pointed out, we are making vigorous efforts.

Regarding the dacoities that have taken place in September 1981, the police are taking all the necessary steps. There are reasonable chances of finding out or identifying the culprits and bringing them to book. All these efforts are being made in this connection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He wanted to know as to how many of them have been arrested.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Investigation is going on. So, at this juncture it is not in public interest nor is it in the interest of successful investigation of the case to supply all the details since the culprits may have a chance to escape on the way.

I have already said about the dacoities that took place last year I said that vigorous in vestigation is going on. We are taking all possible steps in this regard.

As regards safety measures, we are in constant touch with the banking authorities to see that such vulnerable places are properly guarded. We

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

have taken all possible steps in this connection. There is, therefore, no complacency or any sort of indifference on the part of the Government.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no other way of replying.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं कहा है कि यह वर्ल्ड वाइड फिनोमिना होने के कारण घटना घटी है --

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I did not say that. Perhaps I was not able to express myself.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA (Samastipur): I express my happiness that you did not express that.

अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वैस्ट बंगाल सर्वोपरि है बैंक डकैतियों के मामले में। यह हो सकता है लेकिन कुछ आंकड़े मैं देना चाहता हूं। वैस्ट बंगाल में डकैतियों की 1403 घटनाएं हुई हैं और राबरी की 1346, बिहार में राबरी की 2793 और डकैतियों की 1578। उत्तर प्रदेश में डकैतियों की 6575 और राबरी की 7496। महाराष्ट्र में 3208 राबरीज की घटनाएं घटी हैं। दिल्ली को ही आप लें। 21 दिसम्बर, 1981 को जत्थेदार संतोख सिंह की हत्या हुई। उसके तीन दिन पहले कूचा खान सिंह में एक व्यापारी सत्तर वर्षीय हकूमत राय, उनकी साठ वर्षीय पत्नी श्रीमती केसरी देवी और उनके अठारह वर्षीय पोते प्रमोद की हत्या हुई और लूटपाट की घटना हुई। कुतुब मीनार पर दिल दहला देने वाली घटना भी यहां पर घटी थी। यह सब काम करने वाली सरकार के नाक के ठीक नीचे हुआ है। यही इसकी तस्वीर है। होम-मिनिस्टर समझते हैं कि एक पुलिस कमिश्नर को बदल देने से उनके कर्तव्य की इतिश्री हो गई। पुलिस कमिश्नर को बदल देने से ही सारी व्यवस्था क्या सुधर जाएगी।

पिछले साल की घटनाओं पर अगर दृष्टिपात करें तो आप देखेंगे कि दिल्ली में ही नहीं बल्कि सारे देश में कमोबेश यही व्यवस्था थी। पुलिस पर ही इसका सारा दोष लाद दिया जाए मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता हूं। व्यवस्था सुधारने की जिम्मेदारी पुलिस की होती है। किन्तु व्यवस्था बिगड़ती है पुलिस और अपराधियों का जब राजनीतिज्ञों के साथ सांठगांठ हो जाता है। पिछले दिनों दिल्ली में भी कुछ ऐसी घटनाएं प्रकाश में आयीं हैं जिन में राजनीतिज्ञों के साथ अपराधियों की सांठगांठ की बात सामने आयी है। इस घटना को लीजिए, लगता है कि जैसे बम्बइया फिल्म का दृश्य देख रहे हों। हवाई फायर हुआ, 5 डकैत मुख्य दरवाजे से शस्त्रहीन चौकीदार को ढकेलकर भीतर घुसे, अफसरों को चपताया और खजाने में घुसकर 10 लाख रु० लेकर बाहर आये और गाड़ी में बैठ गये। आधा किलोमीटर चलने के बाद उस गाड़ी को आग लगा दी और दूसरी गाड़ी से भाग गए। मैं समझता हूं कोई चमत्कार ही होगा यदि आप इस मशीनरी से इन अपराधियों का पता लगा सकेंगे। क्या आप बतायेंगे कि देश में जितनी डकैती की घटनाएं होती हैं उन में से कितनों का आप पता लगा सके हैं, कितनी धनराशि रिकवर करने में आप सफल हुए हैं ? अगर आंकड़े इकट्ठा करें तो मालूम होगा कि सारा इन्वेस्टीगेशन बेकार होता है, कुछ परिणाम नहीं हाथ लगता। घटनाएं हुई, पुलिस और दूसरे अधिकारी लोग यहां भी पहुंच गए। अगर किसी व्यक्ति के घर में यह घटना हुई होती तो पुलिस वाले वहां पहुंच कर उस व्यक्ति को भी

तंग करते। लेकिन यह तो बैंक की बात है, तुरन्त सब लोग पहुंच गए। लेकिन हुआ क्या? अखबारों में छपा, संसद में आज चर्चा हो रही है और सब लोगों ने कहा है कि इस तरह की घटनाएं नहीं होनी चाहिएं। अगर जिस रफ्तार से यह घटनाएं हो रही हैं उस से तो यही लगता है कि कुछ दिनों के बाद बैंक डकैती और बड़ी-बड़ी डकैतियों की घटनाएं गिरहकटी जैसी मामूली घटनाएं हो कर रह जायेंगी। लोग उसी तरह से अभ्यस्त हो जायेंगे, चर्चायें होंगी दो, चार दिन और उसके बाद कर्तव्य की इतिश्री।

आप ने बताया कि जून और सितम्बर में डकैती की घटनाएं हुई और अभी तक किसी को नहीं सुलझा पाये। मैं पूछता हूं फिर इतनी बड़ी पुलिस मशीनरी किस लिए है? यह घटना भी नहीं सुलझा सकी है। क्या सारी पुलिस इसीलिए है कि जनआन्दोलन को दबा दिया जाये। अपराधियों का पता लगाने के लिए नहीं। आपकी सारी पुलिस मशीनरी और गृह विभाग इसीलिए चल रहा है कि जनआन्दोलनों को दबाया जाय, और कोई काम इनका नहीं है। ऐसा ही प्रतीत होता है।

मैं समझता हूं कि शायद गृह मंत्री अभी तक यह नहीं जानते होंगे कि वह गाड़ी जो चली है और जिस गाड़ी पर डकैत लोग भागे हैं उनके मालिक कौन थे। पिछले साल जून में ग्रेटर कैलाश कालोनी में यूनाइटेड बैंक में इसी तरह की घटना हुई। आप देखें हम लोग जो नान-टेक्नीकल हैं वह भी जानते हैं कि दोनों का मोडस आपरेन्डी ऐक्सा ही लगता है। महारानी बाग में जो घटना हुई उस दिन वहां का बाजार बन्द था। ग्रेटर कैलाश में जो घटना हुई वहां का भी बाजार उस दिन बन्द था, शायद मंगलवार था। और अपराधियों के वर्णन से पता लगता है कि ग्रेटर कैलाश कालोनी में जो लोग थे वही शायद यहां भी हैं क्योंकि मोडस आपरेन्डी दोनों का एक ही लगता है। इसके बावजूद भी पुलिस को पता लगाने में इतने दिन लग गए। आखिर इसका क्या कारण हो सकता है? क्या इस में किसी तरह का कोई षडयंत्र होगा, कोई मिली भगत हो सकती है, इस पर आपको ध्यान देना होगा। पिछले दिनों दूसरे सदन में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि पिछले साल 40 बैंक डकैतियां हुई हैं और इस साल जनवरी तक कुल 45 हुई। इन 45 डकैतियों में क्या गृह मंत्री जानते हैं कि कितने मामले सुलझाये गये अभी तक? आपने आंकड़ा दिया कि पिछले साल सितम्बर में जो डकैती हुई, उस के बारे में अभी अनुसंधान जारी है, पता नहीं यह अनुसंधान कब तक जारी रहेगा, 1985 तक अनुसंधान ही करते रहेंगे, फल उस के बाद आयेगा?

इस सारे संदर्भ में मैं प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि पश्चिमी देशों में जो बैंकों के सुरक्षात्मक उपाय बनाये गये हैं, वे सुरक्षात्मक उपाय क्या भारतवर्ष में भी अपनाए जायेंगे? स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, जिस की करीब 5 हजार शाखाएं हैं, सब से बड़ा बैंक है, क्या यह बैंक इन सुरक्षात्मक उपायों को अपनाने में अगुवायी करेगा?

बैंक में नकद राशि रखने सम्बन्धी नियम का क्या कड़ाई से पालन होता है, अगर नहीं होता है, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं?

तीसरा प्रश्न मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में यह है कि वैसी ही घटना जब दिल्ली में पहले

[प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता]

हो चुकी थी, तो कनारा बैंक का चौकीदार उस दिन भी खाली हाथ क्यों था ? बढ़ती हुई बैंक डकैतियों की घटनाओं को देखते हुए, और इस तरह की घटनाएं दक्षिण दिल्ली में पहले भी हो चुकी हैं, तो वैसी स्थिति में जब कि उस दिन बाजार बन्द था, चौकीदार निहत्था क्यों था ?

(व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are three more Members, Prof. Mehta. Please give them some time also; you should not exhaust everything.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA: I have got only these questions, Sir. I have concluded.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I will confine myself only to the points which have been raised in regard to this incident of dacoity which has taken place, which is the subject under discussion now. He referred to crimes and other things in other parts of the country and so on. Sir, these are various details. If an appropriate question is put, then, it will be answered. I do not want to waste the time of the House now to go into these details. I will confine myself only to the subject under discussion. The hon. Member said that in some western countries certain security measures have been devised and he asked us whether we are going to introduce such things here in our country. Well, Sir, I have already stated in my statement earlier that we are having discussions with the Banking Division and with the Banks regarding the introduction of the Electronic system, about the Walkie-talkie and so on. We are going into the details as to what effective steps can be taken. These matters are under active examination of the Government, in consultation with the Banking Division, as well as with the Banks concerned in the country. I agree with the hon. Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member..

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Hon. Member,—I am sorry.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: There is no Minister here. It is only your privilege.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: A slip of tongue also may make him a Minister sometimes! Who knows?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am happy he has told on the future, that in future, a Minister can be there from this side; let them also join us here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sometime back I saw in the papers that he would become Chief Minister; therefore he is addressing him as Minister.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, if I come to that side, I will be in very good company of Mr. Satyasadhan Chakraborty, because, at no point of time is there any hope of his coming on this side. I will find it a good company there.

He referred also to the State Bank which is a major Bank in this country. It is also under active consideration as to what steps are required to be taken to provide them with the latest gadgets and electronic equipments. Then, financial constraints are also there. All these things are being discussed threadbare.

About keeping the Cash, already detailed instructions have been given to the various branches of the banks as to how money has to be kept. There are security measures. There is a safe provided and the cash has to be put in a very safe place. There is no lapse on this account.

The chowkidar is a bank employee. As I have said, these dacoities have taken place in South Delhi. The Canara Bank management has already said that in such cases, especially in Northern India and Delhi, they are

having a proposal to arm the santry or the chowkidar in these vulnerable places. And I hope a decision will be taken soon on the lines suggested by some hon. Members.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Sir, within a very short spell of time, three bank robberies have taken place in South Delhi alone and none of the culprits involved in these incidents have been arrested so far. This is the picture and position of the capital of our country. This causes a great anxiety among the people. The hon. Minister was speaking about West Bengal. Let me explain some facts to the House. During the year 1979, the police in West Bengal was able to recover Rs. 22.51 lakhs which were looted by the dacoits in that year and 25 persons were arrested. I can also give the figures of 1980 and 1981.

The idea that giving guns or rifles to the watchmen on duty in the banks will save the banks from such dacoities is not true. Our experience in West Bengal is that in some banks, the rifles given to the Chowkidars were also snatched by the dacoits. Of course after the incidents took place the West Bengal Police were able to recover those guns and rifles.

I would not like to go into further details. I would only ask some specific questions and would expect specific answers to them.

How many incidents of bank dacoity have taken place in Delhi since 1st January, 1980 and how many culprits have been arrested so far? What is the total amount which has been looted by the dacoits from the banks of Delhi since 1st January, 1980 and how much of that amount has been recovered so far? What are the preventive measures that the Administration has taken from time to time for the security of the banks and with what effect?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Member has mentioned about West Bengal. I only in a passing reference said that West Bengal also is not free from this. As a matter of fact, it is not only free but perhaps heads the list. That is what I have said. According to the information we have received, in West Bengal there were 11 incidents of bank dacoity out of 24 in the whole country in 1980; and there were 16 such incidents in 1981 in West Bengal out of 40 in the country. Thus, West Bengal accounts for 40 per cent of the total bank dacoity cases in the country in 1980 and 1981. During the current year upto 21-2-1982, there have been 11 incidents of bank robbery and dacoity in the country, and six of them have occurred in West Bengal.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Have you any knowledge about the fact that some of the arrested persons belonged** (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not allow this question.

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: All right, Sir.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: This is an insinuation. Whenever there is a dacoity, should I say that it is being done by.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has already withdrawn it; it is not proper.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I have already mentioned about the bank dacoities that have taken place in Delhi. During 1980, there was no bank dacoity or robbery. In 1981, there were 2 and in 1982, it is one. There are the statistics that I wanted to give.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: How many of them have been arrested?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The hon. Member also wanted to know, whose car was involved in this dacoity etc. I would like to state on the floor

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

of the House that investigations in this case as also in the previous dacoity cases are going on. There are some inter-State dacoits that are operating. These people are not only confined to Delhi.

We cannot expect that only residents of Delhi would do the dacoity in Delhi. It is not like that. They are not controlled by any Citizenship Act or any residential Act. These are inter-state dacoits, that are operating. It takes some time to investigate and I do no want to spell out all those details? It may vitiate the investigations and the culprits may not be brought to book.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): It would help the dacoits.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कैनारा बैंक की जो डकैती हुई वह सचमुच में बहुत दुखद घटना है । आप जानते हैं कि बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के द्वारा किया गया और आज बैंकों की शाखाएं सारे देश में फैली हुई हैं। हिन्दुस्तान के सभी कोनों में बैंकों की शाखाएं फैली हुई हैं और दिल्ली में इतनी बड़ी घटनाएं घट सकती हैं तो आप सोच सकते हैं कि जो देहाती इलाकों में हमारे नेशनलाइज्ड बैंकों की शाखाएं हैं वे कितनी असुरक्षित हैं । इस का अन्दाजा अपने आप लगाया जा सकता है ।

हम यह नहीं कहना चाहते कि बंगाल में कितनी डकैतियां हुई, उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी हुई या बिहार में कितनी हुई क्यों कि बंगाल की जनता भी प्रधान मंत्री को उतने ही आदर की नजर से देखती है जितने कि उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार या देश के अन्य कोनों की जनता देखती है । इंदिरा गांधी बंगाल के लोगों को भी उतनी ही प्यारी हैं । इसलिए यह नहीं हम कहना चाहते कि बंगाल में इतनी डकैतियां हुईं, बिहार में इतनी हुईं या और दूसरी स्टेट्स में इतनी डकैतियां हुईं ।

कल राज्य सभा में वित्त उपमंत्री, श्री जनार्दन पुजारी ने जवाब देते हुए बताया कि पिछले साल 40 बैंक शाखायें लूटी गईं जिनमें से 16 शाखाएं वैस्ट बंगाल की थीं । इस बात से स्पष्ट पता चलता है कि 40 परसेन्ट बैंक राबरीज बंगाल में हुई हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are not discussing about Bengal, Calcutta, but about Delhi.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : इस बात से स्पष्ट होता है कि वैस्ट बंगाल में ला एण्ड आर्डर की क्या पोजीशन है । वेस्ट बंगाल में मार्क्सवादी पार्टी की सरकार है और वहां पर ला एण्ड आर्डर की क्या पोजीशन है वह वेस्ट बंगाल की जनता और सारा देश जानता है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Come to the subject proper.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Do you know how many were apprehended by the police? How many of them were arrested? Do you know that? Do you know the figures?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि डकैती डकैती ही है चाहे वह देश के किसी भी हिस्से में क्यों न हो, वह सारे देश के लिए एक दुःखद घटना है और सरकार को इसे गम्भीरता से लेना चाहिए । उधर के माननीय सदस्यों को इस पर एजिटेटड नहीं होना चाहिए ।

सरकार ने अपने बयान में कहा है कि साढ़े बारह बजे यह डकैती हुई और दस मिनट तक डकैती चलती रही । यानी साढ़े बारह बजे कैनरा बैंक में डकैत घुसे और 12 बजकर 40 मिनट तक डकैती करते रहे । 12 बजकर

44 मिनट पर वहां पुलिस पहुंची । इसमें जो टाइम फैक्टर है वह बहुत महत्व रखता है । यदि पुलिस ने अधिक सतर्कता के साथ काम लिया होता और पुलिस काफी एक्टिव रहती तो मैं समझता हूं कैनरा बैंक को लूटने वाले जो डकैत थे वह गिरफ्तार हो जाते और जो लूटेड प्रापर्टी थी वह रिकवर हो जाती । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पुलिस एक्टिव नहीं थी, निष्क्रिय रही । कहीं कहीं तो पुलिस की कनाइवेन्स से भी डकैतियां होती हैं ।

मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को आगाह करना चाहता हूं कि वे देश की समस्त देहाती और अरबन क्षेत्र की बैंकों की शाखाओं को सुरक्षा देने के लिए एक कांम्प्रिहेन्सिव प्लान बनाकर उसको लागू करें वरना आपकी कोई भी बैंक कहीं सुरक्षित नहीं हैं ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस तरह की जो घटनायें देश के हर कोने में हुई हैं उनकी जांच की गई है, कोई दोषी पकड़े गए हैं या नहीं, सरकार कभी कालिंग अटेन्सन के माध्यम से और कभी स्टार्ड क्वैश्चन के माध्यम से यही जवाब देती है कि हम इन्वेस्टिगेशन कर रहे हैं तो उस इन्वेस्टिगेशन या अनुसन्धान का क्या प्रतिफल हुआ, क्या रिजल्ट हुआ, यह सदन के माननीय सदस्यों को कभी मालूम नहीं होता है । हो सकता है श्री वेंकटसुबैया साहब को मालूम होता हो । इस आधार पर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं क्या सरकार कोई काम्प्रिहेंसिव रिपोर्ट, इस तरह की जो घटनायें देश में हुई हैं उनके बारे में, इस सदन की मेज पर रखने का विचार रखती है ? और क्या भविष्य में इस तरह की घटनायें देहाती और अरबन क्षेत्र की बैंकों में न घटें, उसके लिए सरकार कोई सख्त कदम उठाने जा रही है ? यदि हां, तो वे कदम कौन से हैं ?

13-00 hrs.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Because of the historic steps which have been taken by our Prime Minister, the branches have spread far and wide in the country. As I have stated in my statement already,—there are 35,000 branches of commercial banks in the country in the far-flung areas. I have told the House, through you, Sir, about the security measures to be taken, what the financial constraints are, and how many people are to be employed. Suppose they are armed, what will be the repercussions—is it going to help in stopping the dacoits, or will it have an adverse effect, or result in rifles being snatched away, as mentioned by our hon. friend. These are the matters which have to be looked into very carefully, i.e. in far-flung areas, what steps are going to be taken.

We are discussing this matter with the managements of various banks. A suggestion was made to identify certain vulnerable places where there is a possibility of dacoities taking place. Steps are also being taken in this regard.

They said that in West Bengal, 40 per cent of the dacoities have taken place. Naturally, Mr. Ram Swaroop Ram asked that when 40 per cent of the dacoities have taken place in West Bengal alone, whether that does not reflect on the administration, whereas less dacoities have been there in other places—in Delhi, 2 or 3. That is a matter on which the State Government will take all necessary steps to see that thsee things are properly maintained.

About dacoities which have taken place in other places, we have to get the necessary information from them. Whatever information is available, has been given to the House. About action taken, and what is the result of the investigation he asked me a question—whether a comprehensive report

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

will be placed on the Table of the House. At this point of time, I will not be able to give any answer. If any specific question is put in this connection, we will consider it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): It is a matter of common knowledge that there is a spurt in crimes. This may not be accepted by Government, who may come forward with all kinds of statistics. That apart, the fact remains that law and order is deteriorating.

With respect to this particular bank, we have this very routine reply that is being given by Government. It just narrates the incident, and says that action is being taken. This shows the indifferent attitude the Government has taken, at which I must express my serious disappointment.

I have been very keenly listening to the reply given by the hon. Minister. That reply is also most disappointing. We have been told that police is asking the banks to make security arrangements. There are financial constraints; and, therefore, there is helplessness. Banks will require so many thousands of armed guards involving an expenditure of so many crores. So, there is helplessness.

Another point made is that it concerns the State Governments. So, let the State Governments look after this thing. It is a very disappointing way of tackling the whole situation.

This particular instance deserves serious consideration. There are three important aspects which I would like to place before the Government and the House. In the first place, this instance of bank dacoity is a glaring instance of the lapse of all security arrangements by the Police. When I say so, and make this specific charge against the Government—to be rebutted if they can do so—I must draw your attention to certain important points with respect to the background to this charge. It has been already pointed out that this particular bank dacoity is not the first of its kind. In the recent past, we have had two more. We found two more day-light robberies.

The Canara Bank Branch in South Extension was looted of Rs. 6.35 lakhs. The second instance in the recent past was of the Greater Kailash Branch of the Bank of India where Rs. 1.75 lakhs were looted. Now, this is the third major bank dacoity in South Delhi. There is also the similarity of *modus operandi*. As has been pointed out by one hon.member, the dacoity is taking place at banks which conduct business when other establishments in the area are closed. Then another similarity in the *modus operandi* in all the three cases was that the dacoits entered the banks a little later after the banks had closed their money transactions for the day. Here we have two particular points. This is not the first instance of the bank dacoity in the recent past; and secondly, there is the similarity of *modus operandi*.

We have a tall claim made by this Government with respect to the security arrangements that have been made. We had been told and are being told many times repeatedly that there is round-the-clock patrolling. This particular assurance has been given to us many times. We had been told of this so-called round-the-clock patrolling many times. I do not know whether that patrolling was in snoring slumber when this dacoity was being committed? When the second major bank dacoity took place, we were assured that there would be police pickets especially near the banks operated during holidays or after office hours. Was there or was there not an implementation of this assurance that had been given to the people of Delhi? After the second bank dacoity, was there police picket here? Yes, perhaps, there was a lone constable standing somewhere in the corner; and that constable also perhaps moved away from the scene immediately before the money transaction had

come to a close, that is, immediately before the time for the *modus operandi* had come about.

We have been told that police patrolling has been intensified; we were also told that there are 12 motor-cycles fitted with wireless sets which have been mobilised to patrol different areas. Where are those motor-cycles? What has happened to them? We were also told that four vans are ever ready to follow robbers. These are all assurances given only some time past. If you so wish, I will give the dates also when these assurances had been given to the people of Delhi. But I do not know what happened to this patrolling, the police pickets, these vans and so on?

Therefore, from this it is clear that there had been a serious lapse on the part of the police with regard to security. The whole operation took place in the bank within 10 minutes. Then the dacoits drove away on the wrong side of the Ring Road. There was no patrolling, no check, nothing. Then they had time and leasure enough to set one of their cars ablaze. All this had happened. Where was the so-called patrolling? The car of the dacoits sped away on the wrong side of the Ring Road. But there was nobody to challenge especially in the background of the increasing number of crimes and this being not the first incident of major bank dacoity. Therefore, in order to help the Government to maintain law and order I would like to know whether any serious inquiry has been made into the lapses by the Police themselves if not whether such an inquiry would be made and the police officials responsible for lapses of security arrangements would be taken to task?

The second aspect of the whole thing is the lapses and laxity in the detection of crimes, which has been clearly borne out by some other hon. Members also. Even in the case of the first two dacoities which took place some time ago, though vigorous investigations are being made, those vigorous investigations are not leading to any results.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He is using physical force to ask the question.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The so called vigorous investigation has produced no effect.

The same day when this Bank was looted *i.e.* on 21st February another petrol pump was looted by robbers. And that looting of the petrol pump was also not the first incident. But just four or five days prior to that, three petrol pumps had been looted. And what did the Government do? The Government just told the petrol pump owners to keep their, own security arrangements. This is the indifferent attitude that has been taken. Therefore, the second aspect is: what is being done to see that the so called vigorous investigation does not merely remain vigorous but also becomes effective? With all the vehemence at my command.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Every word that is used by you is vehement.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: I would like to say that the present tendency is to hide facts with respect to crimes. Here I may say that false statistics about crimes starting from the police station and ultimately ending up with this Government are being given in Parliament and outside. Here you will agree with me when I say that if we try to hide the extent of the disease, no doctor on earth will be able to prescribe any remedy, not to talk about cure of the same. Therefore, I want to ask:. what attempt is being made in order to see that the statistics with respect to crime are being made to reflect the actual position? For example, I referred to the petrol pump dacoity on the same day, *i.e.* 21st February. You will be surprised and angry also Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

know that on the same day, the crime bulletin that was issued by the Delhi Police referred to no such incident having taken place. This is an attempt to hide the extent of the crime. And it is when we try to hide the disease that no remedy can be prescribed for that particular purpose. What attempt is being made in order to see that this particular tendency is curbed and our statistics reveal the actual health of the nation? I hope that due attention and serious attention will be paid to all these three aspects, namely, the lapses in security arrangements on the part of the Police, lapses and laxity as far as the investigation is concerned and removal of the tendency to hide statistics with respect to crimes. It is only then that we will be able to make any progress with respect to improving the law and order situation.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I will confine myself to the subject matter under discussion, because he has very vociferously, very effectively and very vigorously referred to the various omissions and commissions on the part of the Government. There will be a proper time for me to deal with those things more forcefully than he has done today and the Government is prepared to come out with all the replies that he requires.

He referred to complacency or indifference on the part of the police. So far as this incident is concerned, I want to make it very clear that there was neither complacency, nor negligence, nor connivance. I can just narrate the events so that the hon. Member may know what actually happened.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: May I point out...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: He is an hon. and respected Member. Do you think that I will not reply to the points raised by him?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: But that respected Member is not allowed to go to Sholapur and Pune.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Respectable Members must stay in their own respective places.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why should he go to Pune?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please do not bring in extraneous matters.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I will again reiterate that the police were alert and took immediate action. This Bank is located in the ground floor of the double storey residential house in Maharani Bagh. The owner lives in the first floor. The building is in a lower level than the road. There are two telephones in the bank. One telephone was put out of order by the dacoits. The other was working. There is a telephone in the owner's house, but it was not in order. The landlord's son had to go all the way to telephone to the Control Room. The incident is reported to have taken place between 12.30 and 12.38 hrs. So, the whole thing took place in 8 minutes.

AN HON. MEMBER: They are competent people.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The intimation was received by the Control Room at 12.44 p.m. The police arrived at the scene at 12.49 p.m., within 5 minutes. (*Interruptions*)

The first duty of the police is to see that the premises is cordoned off so that the evidence that is available is not tampered with. They have also to give protection to the Bank and its employees. Then they have to make enquiries. They were told after some time, after 10—15 minutes, that they have gone out in a car bearing a particular number. Immediately, the news was flashed to all the places to spot out this particular car. One Control Room gave the information that that the particular car is found one km away from the Bank.

found one km away from the Bank, but it is burning. So, the police went there and again made enquiries. If a car is burning, they have to find out what has happened to the occupants of the car. After some investigation, one gentleman came forward and said "there was another car waiting on the spot, when this car was burning, they got into the other car and sped away". By the time the police received this information, that car would have gone beyond their reach, because they were travelling in a car and not in a bullock cart or on foot. So, by the time the police came to know that they have abandoned the car and sped away in another car there was a gap of one hour. Still, within the time available the police did their best. I may tell you that I have mentioned last year's case also. The investigation is on, the investigation is in progress. So, it is not in public interest or in the interest of apprehending the culprits that the details are placed before the House. It is for a thorough, efficient investigation so that the culprits may not take any clue and go beyond the arms of law or justice. So, for that purpose we said that no efforts are spared in getting the matter completely investigated.

(*Interruptions*)

So far as the investigation goes, there does not seem to be any lag. I am speaking about police. About the other part of the investigation it is yet to be worked out and investigations have to be made, then only we can say whether there is collusion, connivance or complacency, indifference or whatever it is. It is not proper at this stage to reveal all those things. Investigation is proceeding on. I may assure hon. Mr. Banatwalla about this. He has taken exception to "vigorous" steps. If I say "strong" steps, then? I have to find an appropriate word to say about the intensity and sincereity of the Government. If I used only the word "step", he would have asked 'Why not vigorous? Why not strong?' So, in order to guard myself from Mr. Banatwalla, I said that vigorous steps are being taken, investigation is on and we will spare no efforts to see that the culprits are booked.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR (Trivandrum): What about banning his visit to Pune?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please don't disturb. He is not yeilding.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I said, he has been placed in his respective place. I have already told this in the House.

13.27 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): Sir, I beg to move.

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1982."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 23rd February, 1982."

The motion was adopted.

13.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Thirty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, matters under rule 377. Shri Rasa Behari Behera.

(i) SCARCITY OF CEMENT IN ORISSA

*SHRI RASABEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under rule 377. The construction work of a number of projects of Orissa have come to a standstill due to the severe scarcity of cement and they are not going to be completed by the end of March, 1982, *i.e.*, their target dates of completion. The Government of India has allocated 12 lakh metric tonnes of cement for the State of Orissa annually. Accordingly, the Central Cement Control Board, New Delhi, should supply 3 lakh metric tonnes of cement to Orissa in every quarter whereas 81,000 metric tonnes have been supplied to that State so far. This is really very inadequate to meet the demand of the State for the construction of various on-going projects.

Bali Mela, Indravati and Bengali multi-purpose projects are under construction in Orissa at present. A number of Centrally sponsored industries and housing schemes are at the various stages of construction in that State. Apart at from this, houses are going to be built in the flood affected areas and bridges are under construction on various national highways that pass through Orissa.

Therefore, it is desirable that Orissa should get its full share of cement as per the allotment made by the Centre. Unless cement is supplied as per the requirement of the State, all the developmental programmes under implementation in Orissa will be retarded. This issue concerns the interest of the entire State.

In view of this, I demand that cement should be supplied to State of Orissa as per the Central allocation without any further delay.

(ii) LACK OF ADEQUATE FACILITIES FOR PILGRIMS TO VAISHNO DEVI SHRINE IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR.

SHRI BHEEKHABHAI (Banswara): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I would like to raise the following matter under rule 377.

Mata Vaishno Deviji's pilgrimage has assumed a countrywide importance. Foreigners also visit these shrines to offer their prayers to this goddess. Almost every year lakhs of people visit this shrine located in the State of J & K.

The devotees have to go all the way to the temple through a long foot journey on the mountain. It may be noted that the Government virtually do not provide any facility for these devotees.

While performing their foot journey, even the basic amenities like drinking water is not provided to the devotees. So much so that persons reaching the shrines have hardly any better place for their night halt which is essential in view of the long foot journey involved to reach the temple.

I shall, therefore, request the Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation as well as the Department of Culture to look into the matter and arrange immediately the following basic amenities to lakhs of devotees who go to the shrine to offer their prayers.

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*The original speech was delivered in Oriya.

1. On the way to shrines at least two or three inns may be constructed which would cater for providing drinking water, tea, etc. as well as some food items.

2. Well-maintained tourists lodge may be constructed near the temple which would also provide necessary food items and blankets, etc., to devotees.

3. The temple should be maintained properly undertaking necessary repairs, etc.

4. Necessary police arrangements may be made to avoid any law and order problem on the way and around the shrines. y†

(iii) NON-AVAILABILITY OF KEROSENE OIL IN GORAKHPUR AND OTHER DISTRICTS IN EAST UTTAR PRADESH

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गोरखपुर तथा पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्य जिलों में मिट्टी के तेल के भीषण अभाव के कारण जनता त्रस्त हो गयी है । गत कई महीनों से अधिसंख्य लोगों को मिट्टी का तेल नहीं मिल पा रहा है जिसके कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जनता के सामने घोर संकट उत्पन्न हो गया है । सरकार की लापरवाही, लोगों की कठिनाई को दिन-प्रति-दिन बढ़ा रही है । वितरण व्यवस्था के दूषित होने के कारण भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता जा रहा है, फलस्वरूप जनता अभाव की चक्की में पिस रही है । ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि लोगों को मिट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए शीघ्र कारगर एवं ठोस कदम उठाये जायें तथा वितरण व्यस्वथा में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार को मिटाने के लिये कठोर कार्यवाही की जाये ताकि जनता को सरलता से मिट्टी का तेल उपलब्ध हो सके ।

(iv) TRANSLATION IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES OF THE GREAT WORKS OF THE POET SHRI SUBRAMANIAM BHARATI.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फुलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस प्रयास की नितान्त आवश्यकता है, जिसके द्वारा देश की विभिन्न भाषाओं में जो श्रेष्ठ रचनायें हैं, उनका अन्य भाषाओं में अनुवाद हो और यह प्रयास सरकार की ओर से होना चाहिये । इतना ही नहीं, विश्व की महान रचनाओं, जो मानव मूल्यों एवं नैतिक चेतनाओं के आधार हैं, का देश की विभिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद होना चाहिये । मुंशी प्रेम चन्द की रचनायें रूस जैसे देश में बड़े चाव से पढ़ी जाती हैं । देश की अनेक श्रेष्ठ रचनाओं का विश्व की तमाम भाषाओं में अनुवाद किया गया है और लोग उनसे लाभान्वित हो रहे हैं ।

श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम भारती, देश के एक महान कवि, देशभक्त एवं समाज सुधारक रहे हैं । वे 39 वर्ष की अल्पायु में ही 1921 में स्वर्गवासी हो गये थे । गत 11 दिसम्बर से उनका जन्म शताब्दी समारोह मनाया जा रहा है । श्री भारती का तमिल साहित्य में अग्रणी स्थान रहा है । उनका साहित्य, ज्ञान एवं अनुभूति के भंडार से समृद्ध है । उसमें जीवन-दर्शन और देशभक्ति की ज्वाला है । दो दशकों तक उनकी लेखनी देश के प्रति एक भावना, राष्ट्रीय परिस्थितियों जाति विहीनता, गरीबी उन्मूलन, श्रम के प्रति आदर आदि विषयों पर निरन्तर चलती रही, दक्षिण भारत में वे महिला मुक्ति के प्रथम प्रवर्त्तकों में से थे । वे ऊंच-नीच के विचारों को तिलांजलि दे चुके थे । वे यथार्थवादी थे । वे आस्तिक होते हुए परम्परावादी एवं संकीर्ण विचारों से ऊपर उठे हुए थे । उन्होंने अपनी कविताओं में गुरू गोविन्द सिंह, महात्मा गांधी, लाला लाजपत राय

[श्री बी० डी० सिंह]

शिवाजी आदि अनेक महापुरूषों का यशोगान भी किया । उन्होंने देश को एक सूत्र में बांधने का प्रयास किया । वे राष्ट्रीय एकता के प्रतीक थे ।

खेद का विषय है कि उनकी श्रेष्ठ रचनाओं का अनुवाद अन्य भाषाओं में उपलब्ध न होने के कारण अन्य भाषाओं के पाठक, श्री भारतीय की भावनाओं से लाभावित्त नहीं हो पा रहे हैं । मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए उनसे आग्रह अनुरोध करूंगा कि श्री भारती के जन्म शताब्दी समारोह के अवसर पर उनकी श्रेष्ठ रचनाओं का देश की प्रमुख भाषाओं में अनुवाद कराये जाने की व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर से की जाये तथा शताब्दी समारोह देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में संयोजित किये जायें, जिससे विभिन्न क्षेत्र के लोगों को एक दूसरे के सांस्कृतिक एवं सामाजिक मूल्यों को समझने एवं अनुकरणीय तत्वों को अपनाने का सुअवसर प्राप्त हो । यह राष्ट्रीय एकता को सुदृढ़ करने का एक उपयुक्त एवं सफल प्रयास होगा ।

(v) CONSTRUCTION OF PROPOSED AERO DROME OF CALICUT.

SHRI E. K. IMBICHIBAVA: (Calicut): The citizens of the city of Calicut Kerala, were on a token Satyagraha on 23rd February, 1982. They were agitating against the undue delay for starting the construction work of a long-cherished dream of the people of Malabar region of Kerala. They started knocking all the doors to fulfil their dream since 1952. The constant efforts of last 30 years were fruitless and they now believe and started thinking of starting a long agitation for getting their demand fulfilled. I take this opportunity to draw the attention of Government about this serious situation.

The idea for an airport at the historic city and trade and industrial capital of Kerala was approved as early as 1952. During the last 30 years, innumerable representations were submitted to various authorities. Nobody has raised any doubt about the feasibility of the aerodrome at Calicut. The traffic potentialities of the aerodrome have increased considerably. Since the final survey was made 90 per cent of the passengers from abroad including the Gulf countries to Kerala via Bombay and Trivandrum are to this region. An air connection is a great necessary for the all-round development of this region.

Land acquisition has been completed and it was handed over to the Aerodrome Officer, Mangalore, as early as 1971. Excellent approach roads were constructed by the State Government. The issue was raised in both Houses of Parliament several times and assurances were given that the work would commence immediately. Members of Parliament from Kerala submitted a memorandum on 7th July, 1980, to the Civil Aviation Minister and on that occasion also the Minister assured us that the work would commence soon The action Committee formed by the citizens of Calicut submitted another representation to the Prime Minister on 10-11-1980 at Trichur during her Kerala tour and in response to this, the Director of Civil Aviation informed them that the work would commence in 1980 itself. During the last Session of Parliament, the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation told me in response to a question that the proposal had been submitted to the Public Investment Board for approval and the work would start after the proposal was sanctioned. In a public meeting during her visit to Calicut last year, the Prime Minister had assured that the work would commence immediately. But the work has not started even now. It is a pity that the Government is waiting unusually for a long time for getting the sanction of Public Investment Board and

other bureaucratic agencies. The legitimate demand of the people should be sanctioned forthwith and steps should be taken to start the work immediately.

(vi) NEED FOR EXPANSION OF SINGARENI LOW TEMPERATURE COAL PLANT AT RAMAKRISHNAPUR IN ADILABAD DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: (Adilabad): Before I make my Statement under rule 377, I would request the hon. Minister for Energy, who is luckily present in the House at this moment, to pay his kind attention to this matter which pertains to his Ministry.

In the Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, with a view to produce domestic fuel from the Singareni Coal, extensive Low Temperature Pilot Plant studies have been carried out. The studies proved that smokeless domestic fuel could be economically made from non-coking coals. Subsequently the Fuel Policy Committee suggested to the Government of India examining the feasibility of setting up of L.T.C. Projects in India. Meanwhile, the National Committee on Science and Technology recommended setting up of LTC Plant based on RRL Process in Godavari valley. Accordingly, the RRL, Hyderabad, prepared Project Report for Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd. and submitted to the Planning Commission which considered it favourably. The Public Investment Board and the Government of India finally approved in December 1973 setting up an LTC Plant of 2700 tonnes per day at Ramakrishnapur in Adilabad District of Andhra Pradesh.

With the interest and support of State and Central Governments, for the first phase of the LTC Plant with 900 tons capacity, the foundation stone was laid by the then Chief Minister in 1976. Under the management of Singareni Colleries Co. Ltd., the unit went into trial production in 1976 and by May 1979 all the three carbonisers of the first stage started commercial production. About Rs. 13 crores have been invested in the first phase which is successfully running. As per the project report at the final stage, that is, after investing about Rs. 30 crores more for the addition of 6 more carbonisers etc. apart from making lumpy Coke and Coke Briquettes, the bi-products available for sale will be like Phenols, Ortho and Meta-para cresols xylerols and external utilisation of heavy tar, dephonolised oil and surplus gas for power generation. After expansion this would be affecting foreign exchange saving on fuel and chemicals over Rs. 14 crores per year.

Considering the success of the first phase of the Project and keeping in view all the advantages from this project including saving of about Rs. 14 crores of foreign exchange per annum, I would suggest and request the Government of India to release the balance of required amount for expanding the project to its full capacity and recovering the chemicals which are being lost to the atmosphere at present through the smoke in the process of burning coal.

(vii) NEED TO INCREASE THE GUARENTEED COTTEN PRICE IN MAHARASHTRA

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I raise the following matter under rule 377.

On 1st December, 1981 while replying to a Calling Attention Motion, the then Minister of Commerce assured that he will take into account the increased cost of inputs which are relevant and said that the suggestion of the Maharashtra Government will definitely have to be taken into account. In spite of his specific assurance, the Government has not yet increased the guaranteed cotton price in Maharashtra since last year. This has caused a great discontentment among the cotton growers and it has

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

also deprived the seasonal employment provided by the Ginning factories to the labourers and has also deprived the State Government of Sales Tax and its share in the Income-tax as most of the cotton was transported to the adjoining States by the Cotton growers in the hope of getting better price. It will not be out of place if I mention that the CCI at Adilabad and Barhanpur was purchasing cotton at market price prevailing there.

All these factors have created a great discontent among the cotton growers which, if not corrected, as assured by the Minister in time, will affect the area under cotton crop in Maharashtra.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up further consideration of the following Motion of Thanks on the President's Address moved by Prof. N. G. Ranga:

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms:—

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 18th February, 1982.'"

Shri Ram Singh Yadav.

श्री राम सिंह यादव (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव सदन में प्रस्तुत हुआ है उस का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस सम्बन्ध में कल भारतीय जनता पार्टी के एक स्वयंभू नेता श्री जेठमलानी जी को मैंने बड़े ध्यान से सुना। उन्होंने इस संभाषण के सम्बन्ध में निराशा जाहिर की। मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या खाद्यान्न में इस सरकार ने जो प्रगति की है, सरकारी उद्योगों में जो उत्पादन की क्षमता 20 प्रतिशत बढ़ायी है, कोयले के उत्पादन को बढ़ाया है, ऊर्जा में 11.3 प्रतिशत की जो वृद्धि की है, हमारे निर्यात व्यापार में 15.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की है और इस के साथ-साथ ही खाद्यान्न तथा दूसरे उर्वरक आदि के उत्पादन की क्षमता बढ़ायी है, क्या सरकार के इन कार्यों से वे निराश हैं और क्या महामहिम राष्ट्रपति ने जो संकेत किया है कि हम आने वाले समय में उत्पादन को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, आने वाले वर्ष को उत्पादन वर्ष के रूप में मनाना चाहते हैं और आने वाले वर्ष में हम हर एक क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन को बढ़ायेंगे, क्या इस संकेत को और राष्ट्र के विकास के रथ को एक गति देने के लिए जो उन्होंने संकेत दिया है क्या उस संकेत को आप निराशा का संकेत मानते हैं ? मुझे ऐसा लगा कि यह निराशा सरकार के कार्यों के प्रति नहीं, सरकार की प्रगति के प्रति नहीं बल्कि यह निराशा उन की एक राजनैतिक निराशा है और मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूं कि पोलिटिकल फ्रस्ट्रेशन, यह हमारी देन आप को नहीं है, बल्कि यह देन तो आप के आस पास में है। आप के ही साथ बैठे हुए जो लोग हैं उन की यह देन है और यह चीज आप को रहेगी। यह पोलिटिकल फ्रस्ट्रेशन जो आप का है इस की वजह से ही आप को सब जगह निराशा नजर आती है। इसलिए जिस चश्मे से आप देख रहे हैं और जिस चश्मे से आप देख कर चलना चाहते हैं उस के कारण यह निराशा है और वास्तव में यह निराशा आप तक ही सीमित निराशा है। न यह निराशा

चाहते हैं उस के कारण यह निराशा है और वास्तव में यह निराशा आप तक ही सीमित निराशा है । न यह निराशा राष्ट्र में है, न राष्ट्र के नागरिकों में है और न यह निराशा सरकार में है ।

मान्यवर, आप जानते हैं कि एक सशक्त राष्ट्र के लिए सबसे पहली आवश्यकता किस बात की होती है यदि आप इस देश के इतिहास को देखें तो आदि काल से तभी यह देश कमजोर हुआ जबकि बाहरी शक्तियों ने अपने पंजे फैलाए । कोई भी राष्ट्र सेना की शक्ति से बड़ा नही हो जाता हथियारों को इकट्ठा करने से बड़ा नहीं हो जाता बल्कि राष्ट्र तब बड़ा बनता है जबकि उसके पास सुदृढ़ मनोबल हो और आत्मविश्वास हो । राष्ट्र तब बड़ा बनता है जबकि उस राष्ट्र के नागरिकों में यह विश्वास हो कि उनको प्रगति करनी है और उनमें किसी प्रकार की कोई इन्फीरियारिटी काम्प्लेक्स नहीं है । आज विरोध पक्ष में बैठने वाले जो हमारे बंधु हैं वे हर क्षेत्र में इन्फीरियारिटी काम्प्लेक्स पैदा करना चाहते हैं । किसी भी देश के आत्मविश्वास और मनोबल के लिए सबसे पहली आवश्यकता यह है कि देश में एकता की भावना पैदा हो । राष्ट्रीय स्तर के जो मुद्दे हैं उनको हल करने के लिए सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों मिलकर सहयोग की भावना से काम करें । यदि देश को मजबूत करना है तो उसके लिए सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि केन्द्र में एक सबल सरकार हो, स्टेबिल सरकार हो । जब तक केन्द्र में स्टेबिल सरकार नहीं होगी तब तक देश के नागरिकों का मनोबल मजबूत नहीं होगा । स्थायी सरकार के लिए सबसे बड़ी प्रेरणादायक शक्ति यह है कि एक बहुत मजबूत नेतृत्व हो । मैं श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस देश को एक मजबूत नेतृत्व और एक सक्षम सरकार दी है ।

1977 से 1980 के बीच में इस देश में जो सरकार रही उसके बारे में न केवल इस देश में बल्कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भी हास्यास्पद बातें कही जाती थीं । उस सरकार में जो सब से बड़ी कमी थी वह यह कि उस का कोई मजबूत नेतृत्व नहीं था और उस के पास कोई निश्चित दिशा नहीं थी । उन्होंने आपस में बन्दरबांट की नीति अपना रखी थी ।

कल यहां पर जेठमलानी जी बोल रहे थे तब पार्लियामेंट्री डेमोक्रेसी की बात कर रहे थे। आप को सुन कर ताज्जुब होगा कि 1977 में जब प्रान्तीय असेम्बलियों के चुनाव हुए तब उसके मुख्य मंत्रियों के लिए बन्दरबांट किया गया। हिमाचल प्रदेश और मध्य प्रदेश में जनसंघ, यू० पी०, बिहार में दूसरे घटक बी० एल० डी० और इसी प्रकार से दूसरे प्रान्तों में दूसरे घटकों को मुख्य मंत्री दिए गये । क्या प्रजातंत्र को चलाने की उन की यही स्वस्थ परम्परा थी? क्या इस प्रकार से ये स्वस्थ प्रजातंत्र कायम करना चाहते थे ? मैं समझता हूं कि देश आजाद होने के बाद इतिहास में पहली बार यह सुनने को मिला कि प्रधान मंत्री कहता है कि गृह मंत्री भ्रष्ट है और गृह मंत्री कहता है है कि प्रधान मंत्री भ्रष्ट है। जिस दिन गृह मंत्री ने इस्तीफा दिया उसके बाद 1 जुलाई, 1978 को कैलकटा वीकली में उन्होंने एक इंटरव्यू दिया जिस में उन्होंने कहा कि गवर्नमेंट में चारों ओर करप्ट लोग हैं । उनके एक्चुअल शब्द सुन कर आप को बड़ा ताज्जुब होगा।

[श्री राय सिंह यादव]

उस वक्त के गृह मंत्री ने अपने कुलीग्स के लिए ये शब्द इस्तेमाल किए :

"I feel relieved. In the Government I was surrounded by many corrupt persons."

इस प्रकार के शब्द एक गृह मंत्री अपने प्रधान मंत्री और दूसरे मंत्रियों के लिए कहता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब कल जेठमलानी जी स्वस्थ डेमोक्रेसी की दोहाई दे रहे थे और उसके लिए नार्म्स कायम करने की दोहाई दे रहे थे क्या जनता पार्टी के शासन में यही नार्म्स थे जिस में एक गृह मंत्री कहता था कि प्रधान मंत्री भ्रष्ट है और उसके साथ काम करने वाले दूसरे मंत्री भ्रष्ट हैं? क्या स्वस्थ प्रजातंत्र के यही नार्म्स हैं?

15.00 hrs.

मैं समझता हूं कि यही एक कारण था चूंकि आपके पास नेतृत्व नहीं था और न आपके सामने दिशा थी। आपको एक अवसर मिला था कि एक स्वस्थ प्रजातंत्र इस देश के अन्दर कायम करते, लेकिन आप नही कर सके। यही कारण है कि आपने करप्शन के बारे में बहुत सी बातें कहीं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि आप करप्शन को किस नजरिए से देखना चाहते हैं। क्या श्री एच० आर० खन्ना ने भी श्री बीजू पटनायक के खिलाफ, जो कि आपको पार्टी के, आपके दल के बहुत बड़े नेता माने जाते हैं, उनके खिलाफ स्ट्रिक्चर्स पास नहीं किए। जिस दिन श्री बीजू पटनायक कांग्रेस में थे, उस दिन वे भ्रष्ट थे और जिस दिन आप की पार्टी में शामिल हो गए, उस दिन वे गंगा जल की तरह पवित्र हो गए। इसी तरीके से श्री देवराज अर्स, जिस समय कांग्रेस में थे, कमीशन की उनके खिलाफ रिपोर्ट है, उस समय भ्रष्ट थे और कांग्रेस छोड़ने के बाद, जब वे आपके साथ आकर बैठ गए, वे भी पवित्र हो गए। वे बहुत बड़े नेता है, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के नेता हैं, आप उनकी प्रशंसा करते हैं, और उनको आप पार्टी का अध्यक्ष बनाते हैं तथा यह कहते हैं कि उन्होंने राष्ट्र के हित के लिए बहुत बड़ा काम किया है। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि करप्शन को आप किस तरीके से देखना चाहते हैं? क्या आप ने श्री सी० ए० वैधलिंगम, जो कि एक रिटायर्ड जज है, उनकी रिपोर्ट को पढ़ा है? उनकी रिपोर्ट किस आधार पर प्राप्त हुई है, किसने मांगी थी वह रिपोर्ट, किसने वह कमीशन कायम करवाया था? जिन लोगों ने राज्य सभा में एक प्रस्ताव पारित कर के और उसका कमीशन कायम करवाया था, आज कहां गए वे लोग, जो यह कहते थे कि मेरे खिलाफ एक्शन करो और इन्क्वायरी करो। स्वयं चौ० चरण सिंह कहते थे कि मैं बिल्कुल पवित्र हूं, लेकिन श्री सी० ए० वैधलिंगम ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा। श्री मोरारजी भाई यह कहते थे कि कातींभाई के खिलाफ कोई दोष नहीं है, लेकिन कान्ती भाई के लिए क्या कहा गया, उस रिपोर्ट में। श्री जेठमलानी आज करप्शन की दुहाई देते हैं, मैं उन से पूछना चाहता हूं कि चौधरी चरण सिंह जिनकी धर्मपत्नी के संबंध में व श्री मोरारजी भाई जिनके पुत्र कांतीभाई और उनकी पुत्रवधु पदमा के बारे में वैधलिंगम रिपोर्ट में जो प्रकाशित हुआ है, उसके बारे में उनके पास कुछ कहने को है? ये उस समय के कार्य हैं, उस समय के कृत्य हैं, जिस समय वे प्रधान मंत्री थे और चौधरी चरण सिंह यहां पर गृह मंत्री थे। मैं आप से पूंछना चाहता हूं कि आप को और भी बहुत से मौके भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिये मिले, लेकिन उस भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिये आपने क्या कदम उठाये?

आपने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार के लिये डिफैक्शन भी एक कारण है । कल श्री भजनलाल का उदाहरण दिया गया । भजनलाल शुरू में कांग्रेस के सदस्य थे, कांग्रेस में मिनिस्टर थे आपने उनका आलिंगन किया और उनको गोद में बिठाया और बैठाकर उनको आपने पुरस्कार दिया, इस डिफैक्शन को किसने उत्साहित किया, किसने उसके लिये पुरस्कार दिया ? और अब जबकि श्री भजन लाल फिर अपने पुराने दल के साथ आ जाते हैं, तो आपको फिर उनके अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार नजर आता है, करप्शन नजर आता है । आपके करप्शन का नजरिया, आपके करप्शन का चश्मा, ऐसा चश्मा है जिसमें आपकी पार्टी का आदमी जो कि आप की तरफ बैठा हुआ है, चाहे वह कितना भ्रष्टाचार करे, चाहे उन के खिलाफ स्ट्रिक्चर्स हो, चाहे हाईकोर्ट के फैसले हों, चाहे उनके खिलाफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट हो, वह आपको नजर नहीं आती है, लेकिन आपको दूसरी तरफ करप्शन नजर आता है सत्ता पक्ष की तरफ का करप्शन आपको नजर आता है । करप्शन को दूर करने के लिये अभी 15 जनवरी 1982 को श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने एक नया 20 सूत्री कार्यक्रम दिया है, जिसमें लिखा हुआ है कि स्मगलर्स के खिलाफ, करप्ट लोगों के खिलाफ, ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स के खिलाफ हम सख्त कार्यवाही करेंगे । क्या उस समय, जब आपकी गवर्नमेंट कायम थी , तीन साल तक, आप ने इस तरह की कोई घोषणा की ? आप के सामने एकही काम था, आपने प्रजातन्त्र की दुहाई दी, प्रजातन्त्र मजबूत करने के लिए कहा, आप को मौका मिला था कि अपोजीशन के साथ कैसा व्यवहार होना चाहिए और आपने उसको साबित करके दिखाया। जब श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी चिकमंगलूर से चुनाव जीत कर विपक्ष में बैठने के लिये संसद में आईं, लेकिन आप का प्रजातन्त्र यह कहता था कि विपक्ष में कोई मैम्बर आपके सामने आकर नहीं बैठ सकता है। विश्व के इतिहास में पहली बार जनता के चुने हुये नुमाइंदे को आप ने इस तरह से केवल सदस्यता से ही वंचित नहीं किया बल्कि उसको जेल भी भेजा । यह जनता द्वारा चुने हुये नुमाइंदे के प्रति और विशेषकर उस व्यक्ति के प्रति जो देश का प्रधान मंत्री रह चुका था, सबसे बड़ा प्रमाण था । क्या यही आपकी परम्पराएं हैं, क्या इन्हीं परम्पराओं को सामने रखकर डेमोक्रेसी के नाम पर श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी से पूंछते हैं कि विस्थ परम्पराओं के लिए आप क्या करने जा रही हैं ? श्रीमती इंदिरागांधी 1980 से लेकर आज तक जो आप के कार्यक्लाप थे जो परम्परायें आपने कायम की थीं, जिस तरह से आपने कमीशन्ज बैठाने के काम किये थे, उन पर नहीं चली । आप ने किस बात के कमीशन्ज बनाये थे—क्या श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी मणिपुर से कोई मुर्गी का चूंजा लाईं थीं ? उसके खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी की जाये ? और कल जो जेठमलानी साहेब यहां तरह-तरह की बातें कह रहे थे, यह जानते हुये कि श्रीमती इंदिरागांधी के खिलाफ वे चार्जेज झूठे थे, एक एडवोकेट की हैसियत से शाह कमीशन के सामने परवी करते थे । यही आपकी प्रजातांत्रिक परम्परायें हैं ? क्या इन्हीं पर आप प्रजातन्त्र को दृढ़ करना चाहते हैं, जिस नजरिये से आप प्रजातन्त्र को देखना चाहते हैं, जिस नजरिये से आप भ्रष्टाचार को देखना हैं जिस नजरिये से आप डेमोक्रेसी को मजबूत करना चाहते हैं वे आप तक ही सीमित रहें तो बेहतर होगा । हम लोगों का नजरिया आपके नजरिये से अलग है और वह यह है कि आज हमारे राष्ट्र की नेता और देश की प्रधान मंत्री ने आप से सहयोग की अपील की है । वे आप से इस बात के लिये सहयोग मांगती हैं कि आज हमारे सामने कुछ चेलेन्जेज हैं, साष्ट्र के सामने कुछ चुनौतियां हैं और वे इस तरह की चुनौतियां हैं जो केवल देश तक ही सीमित नहीं हैं, वे चुनौतियां विश्व के सामने हैं, सारा विश्व आज उनका सामना करने के लिये तिलमिला रहा है तड़फड़ा रहा है और मुकाबला करने के लिये आपको भी आगे बढ़ कर पहल करनी है

हमें देखना है कि हमारे पड़ौसी देश में किस तरह से हथियार जमा हो र हैं । जनता

[श्री राम सिंह यादव]

पार्टी के नेता हथियारों के इस जमाखोरी के संबंध में कहते हैं कि पाकिस्तान में यदि हथियार जमा हो रहे हैं तो उनसे हिन्दुस्तान को डर नहीं लगना चाहिये। मैं पूंछता हूं—कि क्या ये हथियार नुमाइस के लिये इकट्ठे किये जा रहे हैं, हथियारों का इतना बड़ा जमाव क्यों किया जा रहा है ? आगा शाही साहब ने परसों क्या स्टेटमेंट दिया है ? वह कहते हैं कि अमरीका ने जब हथियारों की सप्लाई के बारे में अपनी पेशकश की तो उनकी प्री-कन्डीशन यश थी कि वहां पर अमरीका क मिलिट्री बेस बनाने की इजाजत दी जाये। उनका कहना है कि कि मुझे गर्व है कि मैंने उस प्री-कन्डीशन को स्वीकार नहीं किया। इससे साफ जाहिर है कि अमरीका की क्या नीयत थी।

इन सब बातों को देखते हुये यदि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में यह संकेत दिया है कि हम अपने राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा को मजबूत बनाएं, सारे राष्ट्र के अन्दर एकता पैदा हो—तो क्या उनका यह सकेत सही नहीं है ? क्या इस 'अभिभाषण में जो सकेत दिया हुआ है वह सामयिक नहीं है ? थे समझता हू कि वह सामयिक है और देश को उसकी आवश्यकता है। हमारी नेता ने देश के सामने जो नया बीस सूत्री कार्यक्रम रखा है ह उस दिनों में आगे बढ़ने का रास्ता दिखलाता है। आप कहते हैं—महगाई बहुत बढ़ गई है, चीजों के भाव बढ़ गये हैं। लेकिन आप यह भी जानते हैं, जिन्होंने अर्थशास्त्र के सिद्धांतों को पढ़ा है, वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि देश में महगाई बढ़ती है तो उत्पादन बढ़ा कर ही उस पर काबू पाया जासकता है। आप किसी भी अर्थशास्त्री से पूछिये—यदि इन्फलेशन को कन्टेन करना चाहते हैं, कीमतों पर काबू पाना चाहते हैं तो उसका एक ही रास्ता है कि हम देश का उत्पादन बढ़ायें। आज समय की आवश्यकता को देखते हुये, राष्ट्र क आवश्यकता क देखत हुऐ देश की प्रधान मत्री ने देश को ऐक नारा दिया है—"श्रमेव जयते।" आज हमें श्रम की कीमत को समझना चाहिये। इस देश में जो आदमी अधिक से अधिक श्रम करता है उसको समाज ने कभी आदर नहीं दिया। एक मेंहतर जो अपने सिर जर मैला ढोता है वह आप के बराबर नहीं बैठ सकता एक व्यक्ति जो अधिक से अधिक मैनुअल वर्क करता है, जिसको आप छोटे से छोटा काम समझते हैं, उसको आप कभी अपने सामने बैठाना नहीं चाहते। देश का किसान जो अधिक से अधिक अन्न पैदा करता उसकी आप कभी उतनी इज्जत नहीं देना चाहते जो एक व्हाइट-कालर्ड आदमी को देते हैं। इस लिये आज आवश्यकता है कि हम अपने सामाजिक मूल्यों को, नैतिक मूल्यों को बदलें। सामाजिक मूल्यों को हम बदलें क्योंकि जब तक सामाजिक मूल्यों को नहीं बदलेंगे, जब तक समाज में हाथ से काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को उचित सम्मान नहीं देंगे, जब तक समाज में और सारे काम करने वाले व्यक्तियों को सम्मान नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक राष्ट्र का उत्पादन क्षेत्र पिछड़ा रहेगा। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि आज एक नारा दिया गया है और वह नारा यह है कि सन् 1982 वर्ष को प्रोडक्टिविटी इअर, उत्पादन का इअर मनाया जाए और इस साल में अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन किया जाए। कल हमारे एक साथी पूछ र थे कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी और सत्ताधारी पक्ष किस बात का हम से आवाहन करता है, किस बात लिए काआपरेशन चाहता है। मैं वताना चाहता हूं कि आपका काआपरेशन चाहते हैं देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने में, आप का काआपरेशन चाहते है कि हमारे देश में जो शर्मनाक घटनाएं होती हैं वे न हों, जो असामाजिक तत्वों द्वारा कम्युनल रायट्स होते हैं, वे कम्युनल राइट्स न हों और उन को रोकने के लिए हम और आप मिल कर काम करें। आप का सहयोग इस बात के लिए भी हम चाहते हैं कि इस देश के अन्दर जो असामाजिक तत्व ग़रीब हरिजनों, ग़रीब आदिवासियों को एक्सप्लायट करते हैं, जो उन का शोषण

करते हैं, जो उन पर अत्याचार करते हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए हम और आप मिल कर, कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर काम करें। हम आपका सहयोग चाहते हैं विषमताओं को दूर करने के लिए और जो अन्याय ग़रीब लोगों पर होता है, उस अन्याय के खिलाफ हम और आप मिल कर लड़ाई करें। देश के अन्दर जो ब्लैक-मार्केटियर्स हैं, जो एण्टी-सोशल एलिमेंट्स हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ एक जिहाद बोलें और उनके खिलाफ हम मिल कर काम करें। जो रोजाना इस्तेमाल में आने वाली चीजें हैं, वे कन्ज्यूमर स्टोर्स के जरिए और दूसरी सप्लाई लाइन के जरिए देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को आसानी से मिल जाएं। इस काम के लिए मुहल्ला कमेटी हो, शहर की कमेटी हो या गांव की कमेटी हो, जो इसके ऊपर निगरानी रखे। इस में हम आपका सहयोग चाहते हैं और आपका सहयोग इस बात में भी चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश एक मजबूत राष्ट्र बने। हम और आप मिल कर इस देश को एक सशक्त राष्ट्र बनाएं, जिससे किसी भी राष्ट्र को हमारे देश में के बारे में कोई भी ग़लत कदम उठाने की इच्छा न हो।

इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण के माध्यम से विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों से सहयोग की जो अपील की है, विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों से राष्ट्र उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जो अपील की है, विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों से देश में जो सामाजिक अन्याय है, उस अन्याय को दूर करने की जो अपील की है, वह एक सामाजिक अपील है और मैं समझता हूं कि आज की परिस्थितियों में इससे अधिक अच्छा अभिभाषण राष्ट्रपति जी का नहीं हो सकता था। इसलिए मैं महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी को उनके अभिभाषण के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूं और अपने साथियों से उम्मीद करता हूं कि उसके अनुरूप वे व्यवहार करेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri E. Balanandan. CPIM party has been alloted 42 minutes. You will be followed by Shri Satyasadhan Chakraborty.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukundapuram): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened and gone through the Speech of Rashtrapati; I have also heard my hon. friend, Prof. Ranga. From the way the issues have been presented in Rashtrapati's speech, the policy which has been pursued by the Government last year and the new policy which has been projected for this year through the speech, it is very distressing to find that in the whole thing, the main issues faced by the country are being under-played.

Before I refer to the other points, I would first like to say that the ruling party is trying to give a go-by to this Parliament itself. A few days before the Parliament was to begin its session, we heard of an announcement from the Minister of Communication about the position of levy on telecommunication system, amounting to several crores of rupees. This question was raised in the Rajya Sabha, and the hon. Chairman, Rajya Sabha, made an observation on this and with your permission, I would like to quote it here:

"I personally think that propriety demands that, if there is an increase in the rates of levies of this type, it should be done not on the eve of the budgetary session, but well in advance, so that the people will know that this is not a part of the budget being showed in (*Interruptions*)..You raise more funds by an executive order. To that extent the budgetary levies can be reduced. That is the point. I think there is something in what the opposition feels that these should be brought as a part of the budgetary discussion...."

What did the hon. Speaker of this House say last time when Shri Pande

[Shri E. Balanandon]

first introduced this kind of levies for the railways? He pointedly said it should be brought in the form of a Supplementary Demand and that direction from the Chair has not been taken note of seriously by the Ruling Party.

Again technically they may say, it is legally within our right and we who are here in Parliament are coming to discuss the Budget and the total Government policy on the taxes and revenues etc. etc. But this is being imposed. As soon as it comes, this is done. This is one part of it. The Ruling Congress (I) Party has sufficient majority. There is no dearth of people here who can put their arguments congently. We may argue something and convince this House. This is absolutely necessary, so that we all respect the Parliamentary democracy.

Rangaji is a great man. I agree, but Rangaji do you expect the Parliament is to be taken this way?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): He was a Member of the Constituent Assembly.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Rashtrapati, in his Republic Day message, said that transgressing the Constitution will bring in confusion in the country. So, he has warned that transgressing the Constitution will bring confusion in the country. Against whom was he giving this warning? Of course, we are not doing anything against the Constitution as such. We are always fighting for the Constitution. But then who is doing it? He was, perhaps, thinking of the policies of the Ruling Party in the country.

Take for example Kerala. What is going on there now? Jyoti Venkatachalam, the great Governor of the Kerala State found one day that out of the Assembly strength of 141, 67 is the majority.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: New mathematics.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: New mathematics. We don't understand this thing. In the Assembly it was proved without doubt that the Janata Party said: We did not give support to Mr. Karunakaran and his colleagues when they were going in for the formation of the Government there.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL (Ernakulam): Are we discussing Kerala issue?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Then another example about Assam. Here another mathematics will come. In the Assam, Assembly the total strength is 119. The Left and Democratic Fronts formed an Alliance; Sixtyfour MLAs of the Alliance went to the Governor saying that we are willing to form a Government. But the Governor in Assam could not find 64 in majority out of the total strength of 118. This is a new mathematics that is coming in.

And what is going on in Kerala? Corruption is being opposed by all in the public, but horse-trading is a part of the game being carried out, I must say, by the Congress Party in politicking. There in Kerala, afterall this a Government is going on minus the Speaker, having a strength of 70, and the Speaker is always supposed to...

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Sir, I am on a point of order. Under Rule 352, the Member while speaking, should not impute motive to any matter related to the State Government. Now, the Hon. Member, is directly or indirectly debating a subject which is forbidden under that Rule.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: It is not entirely within the scope of the

State Legislature. I am prepared to argue on this point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: On Rule 352, I would only request Mr. Balanandan that there should not be any reflection on the Speaker of the Kerala Assembly.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): What reflection? He is only stating the facts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It should not be any reflection.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am on a point of order.

Sir, I am quite conscious of Rule 352. But, at the same time if any hon. Member comes to the assessment that the Constitutional breakdown is there or Constitutional provisions are not being respected or Constitution in letter and spirit is not being followed, in that case reference to that particular situation is perfectly in order.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I was not saying anything against the Speaker as such. I was speaking on transgressing the Constitution. That is what I was saying. There what happened? In the history of Parliamentary democracy of the world this kind of a situation never came about. It is for you, you can defend it.

In Assam, what happened? Left and Democratic Alliance people came and met Rashtrapatiji. With your permission, I will read here a portion of the Memorandum they have submitted to Rashtrapati.

> "Conclusion: In our viws. Shri Prakash Mehrotra, Governor or Assam, by his action has struck at the very base of Parliamentary democracy. All his accents are in tune with the authoritarian character of the Ruling Party.
>
> We the Members of the Constituent units who support the Left and the Democratic Alliance, bring to your notice and through you, to the Parliament and to the people of India, how in Assam (1) the Constitution has been subverted; (2) the people's right has been trampled down; (3) the tradition, convention and usual practice of the Parliamentary democracy has been brushed aside; (4) the Oath of Office has been broken by the Governor, who failed to defend the Constitution. Lastly, but not the least, the people's faith in the Constitution, the rule of law and democracy has rudly been shaken."

Therefore, when Rashtrapati in his Republic Day speech stated that any transgression on the constitution will bring in confusion, he referred to the policy of the Congress(I) Party here.

Then I invite your attention to Bengal affairs. Here in the discussion always Bengal comes in prominently. It is only natural. I have no grouse about it. But what is the main question now?

We are having a federal policy. The State Government have their own right; Centre, have their own right. With regard to elections, we have the Election Commission and the State Government has to say elections are to be conducted and the Election Commission may direct. That is the position under law. Now, what happened in West Bengal. The State Government wanted elections. Immediately a big row came. The electoral list is absolutely bogus. Then the Election Commission sent its official personnel to find out the truth. The whole cry was bogus, and the voters' list was found absolutely correct.

Then came the other thing: I don't want to mention it. My friends may object to it. What does it show? It

[Shri E. Balanandan]

shows only that the Congres (I) Party is not willing to face the electorate, either in Kerala or in West Bengal, or in Garhwal or in Delhi. They do not want to go in for elections. (*Interruptions*) I am stating this on the basis of facts. I am not making any unfounded allegation. In Karala, in Garhwal, Delhi and everywhere, I am sorry to say that this ruling party is afraid of the people.

In a federal polity, in the Central Government we may have the rule of one party; and in the States, some other party may come to power. When I go through some papers, I find that West Bengal Government is being discriminated against by the Central Government in the matter of supply of so many essential items—rice, wheat, cement, sugar etc. I have got evidence also. (*Interruptions*) Don't say this is wrong. I do not want to quote things. I have got evidence. The point is only this. (*Interruptions*) When we have the right to vote for any party to come to power, if any Central Government wants that a particular party should be voted to power, it will mean scuttling of democracy.

The West Bengal Government is discriminated against. The Chief Minister of West Bengal has written to Central Ministers quoting figures, (*Interruptions*)

Let us now come to Kerala. Even though Mr. Karunakaran is the so-called Chief Minister there (*Interruptions*) He is the Chief Minister, I stand corrected—(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has corrected himself.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The point I want to make here is that to Kerala also, sufficient food supplies are not given. We are having a foreign exchange crisis. Therefore, we have to develop what is called self-reliance, i.e. we have to restrict imports to the minimum. That will be in the national interest. But what do we find? We are having self-sufficiency with regard to cocoa, with regard to rubber and with regard to coconut oil. But all of a sudden we find that these things are allowed to be imported into this country. The consequence is that people of Kerala are suffering very much. (*Interruptions*) Kerala means the land of coconuts. To protect the interests of coconut growers, Government of India have now established a Coconut Board. That Board came into existence six months before. They have formulated a certain programme; and it has been sent to the Central Government. The Chairman of the Coconut Board is an important Cogress(I) leader. I do not want to name him. He has sent the Schemes to protect the Coconut growers of Kerala to the Government three months back. But the Ministry of Agriculture did not clear it.

Secondly, the Coconut Board has to be given some finances, to function. That has not been given. That is the way federal policy has been put into practice by Central Government.

You want to keep the nation intact, and want all the parties and all the people in the country to make every effort for furthering the interests of the country. Prof. Ranga has now said that the Opposition also should join in the effort of the Government. All right. In that case, Mr. Ranga, do you agree that this kind of discrimination, on the basis of political differences, should be there? When it is done, it is against the spirit of the Constitution.

Now about law and order. In paragraph 21 of the President's Address, it is said:

"I now turn to some problems concerning law and order. There

cannot be forward movement without the assurance that national energies are not frittered away on agitations engineered by sectional interest."

...

This is about the law and order problem. I completely disagree with this approach. About this question of 'interests', I will deal with later. Recently, our Prime Minister had occasion to go to West Bengal. She said that the law and order situation in West Bengal was very bad. She has a right to say anything. I don't dispute her right. But is the law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh very good? Let us see the figures.

The great Chhaviram—who is he, and what is he? He is a dacoit. What is to his credit? He has conducted 100 dacoities in U.P. alone. He has killed 88 persons, including women and children. This great Chhaviram has conducted a 4 day *puja* and so many thousands of people assembled. You know there is a prize of Rs. 1.5 lakhs on his head. What happened? Four days after the *puja*, Chhaviram went away; and it was said that some kind of an arrangement was there between the local MLA or MP who is a high-up, so that the police could not do anything. That is where the dacoits and the ruling party—I would say some leaders of the ruling party—had some kind of a connivance and connection with these kinds of dacoits in the State of U.P.

Is it there only in P.P.? I don't want to cite examples of reports coming in daily newspapers. With your permission, I will give only one quotation. I will read a reproduction of an item in *'Blitz* dated 5-12-1981."

"**a minister was reported to have paid a handsome ranson to free himself from the cultches of the dreaded dacoit chief Chhaviram.'

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should not mention the name of the Minister.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I am only reading.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No; even if you are reading you cannot. (*Interruptions*) I will not allow.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will not allow. I will go through the records and expunge it. You can say, "The Minister", but you cannot mention the name. He is not here to defend himself. (*Interruptions*). I will not allow. It is not a public document. I will not allow the mention of the name.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: His name is deleted. I would only say 'The Minister'.

"Blitz' continues: "Against the original ransom demand of Rs. 2 lakhs made by Chhaviram through the Minister's PA, a compromise for Rs. 1 lakh was reached and the amount was paid to the dacoit chief, it was learnt. Chhaviram was understood to have threatened to kidnap the Minister and his family if the ransom was not paid.."

This is not only the position. We have heard about Deoli, Sadanpur and Kistar also where these dacoits have attacked and killed people. Then we have heard about the bank robbery in Delhi. Then we have also heard about robbery in the trains. In Delhi, I must say, people feel unsafe, because on any day, these dacoits can come and do anything they like. I don't say that everything is O.K. in West Bengal: Some trouble will also be there.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[Shri E. Balanandan]

But in India what is the main problem today? The serious problem is that in large parts of the country the political leaders are in league with these dacoits.

In the President's Address, they have mentioned about the working class. The Central Government is the biggest employer of the workers. They should be an ideal employers. I now want to draw your attention to the agreement with the workers. Workers wanted them to implement that agreement, but they did not implement it. There was a contract between the LIC management and the workers. That was also not implemented. The workers went on agitating about it. The Government thought that it was a wrong agitation and therefore, they had imposed certain changes unilaterally in that agreement which was in force. Then the workers had to join together and to agitate about it. After that, a national campaign committee was set up. I do not want to elaborate on it. There was a meeting held in Delhi in which 10 lakh workers came and told the government to change their attitude towards the working class. But the Government had declared the one day protest strike as illegal. In a democratic set up. If the workers go on strike for one day, is it such a big thing? But the Government had arrested 50,000 workers one day before the strike. I have got a circular sent by th Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. to its subsidiaries asking them to take steps against the workers. Their one day's wages should be cut and the police should be informed about the people who are to be arrested. It is a secret circular sent to all their subsidiaries.

Then it has been mentioned in the President's Address that the production has increased; it has been increasing. Who increases the production? It is those workers who increase the production and not we people who are sitting in the Parliament. It is the workers who are working in the public sector industry, they are increasing the production; it is the agricultural workers who are increasing the production. The workers are contributing their mite for improving the production. But the Government is rewarding them with the following things.

The Central Government have declared 16 services as essential services. Under NSA, these workers can be taken to task. That is the reward that the Government is giving. Another contribution which the Government has made is that the Central Government Employees' arrears with regard to D.A. and CCA etc. have been impounded.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the Government has not taken any decision.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: I hope I will stand by you. Then the real wages of the workers, of the Central Government Employees have been eroded from 7 per cent to 46 per cent from 1971 to 1981, according to the Government of India's statistics. The real wages of the public sector employees have come down to 18.3 per cent. The real wages of the factory workers have come down to 10 per cent and the real wages of the agricultural workers have also come down to 40 per cent during the last 10 years. On the one hand, the real wages of these workers have come down; on the other hand, they are increasing the production. The Government of India is the biggest employer. They should implement their agreement with the employees that they will raise their salary when the cost of living index goes above a certain point. There was an agreement between the Central Govrnment and the employees that when the cost of living index goes over 272 point, the wages of the Central Government Employees will be revised. Are they implementing this agreement? No,

they are not doing it. They tell the workers to produce and perish. That is the solution.

I am asking my hon. friend Prof. Ranga whether he supports this kind of attitude on the part of the Central Government with regard to the agreement which was in force and which should and ought to be implemented by the Government of India. On the one hand, the real wages of the workers are going down and down; while they are contributing more and more towards increasing production in the country and for which they are being penalised.

What is the other side of the picture? The Finance Minister was finding fault by saying that the communists were always talking about monopoly capital. I do not want to quarrel with him now. I want to bring to his notice that the real wages of the employees, the agricultural workers and the workers of the public sector undertakings are going down. The total assets of the 20 topmost monopoly houses stood at Rs. 3071.98 crores in 1972 and they jumped to Rs. 6615.69 crores in 1979. The profit of these 114 companies before tax stood at Rs. 712.5 crores in 1978 and it jumped upto Rs. 976 crores in 1979. This trend is kept up.

The point is that the workers are producing which is being cornered by these people and the workers are not given their dues. This is the line which you have adopted. We produce; we die and you take away and enjoy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No politician produces anything.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: That kind of theory would not stand. I am a worker. The State Government of Bihar had issued an order, shoot at sight order, to the police saying that if any worker goes and obstructs any other loyal worker, the should be shot at sight! Who is to be shot at sight? A worker who wants to ask his co-worker not to go to work has to be shot at. That is the punishment offered by the Government of Bihar. To shoot at sight! Is it democracy? I am asking. The worker has a right to picket.

In London, I can tell you, friends, a worker can picket and go on strike. You are supposed to get everything from London. A worker in London can do that. This is the line you have taken in India. I can tell you. Thousands of workers have been penalised. In a single factory in Haryana, the Haafeed Spinning Mills, where the total number of workers is 1,400 all the 1,400 workers were dismissed.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Not in Poland? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: You defend Poland separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Why should you defend Poland?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Another factory in Haryana Concast Limited, has dimissed all the 400 workers! I do not want to repeat all the lists I have with me. In Posts and Telegraphs, Railways and in all departments. if a worker absents from duty, his salary is cut and his wages are cut, even if he went on one day's leave on the 19th Janutry, 1982.

Now, I am asking you, about the Central Government employees. The promise you have given to them, the contract why you are not implementing. I am again coming to one of the very important points. That is the point about corruption. Corruption, what should I say.? The President as I referred to earlier, in his Republic Day speech referred about values and morals. Here, in this House we had, last time,.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think you have taken both the speeches togethtr. President's address and the Republic Day speech.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Yes, both are President's speeches. The President is President. Can you belittle him? (*Interruptions*) The point here is, during the last session this august House had the occasion to understand a Chief Minister, the great Chief Minister, one time Chief Minister, Mr. Antulay. We know him. I do not want to put his name here, Antulay, with the trusts to his credit, seven or six trusts he had, to his credit; he had the molasses contract to his credit, the cement disposal he has to his credit, No-Objection Certificates, and so on and so forth, with a capital of Rs. 30 crores in trusts alone, legally. I do not know the rest.

Now, another **has taken to the scene. That is my friend Gundu Rao. (*Interruptions*) All right, I do not want to say.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not mention. The word used by him is unparliamentary. I am expunging it directly. He is an hon'ble Chief Minister.

Now, I am referring to the *Times of India* editorial dated February 20th. "Cement Again" is the heading. Since the Cement is big business industry in the Country, I quote from *Times of India*—

> "Cement Again: The Public Accounts Committee of the Karnataka Legislature has not minced words in criticising the State Government for diverting 4,000 tonnes of cement to private contractors to put up high-rise buildings in Bangalore. The Centre had made a special allotment of 10,000 tonnes of cement to the State for Power and Irrigation projects. The PAC calls the diversion" a case of undue favouritism and misuse of authority, and has "felt constrained to observe that the maxim of *quid pro quo* must be the test for distribution of cement in this manner."

The Maharashtra High Court said the very same thing about Shri Antulay, who is not a Chief Minister now. And Karnataka PAC unanimously said this. The Karnataka State is ruled by the Congress (I) Party. And the Public Accounts Committee says this thing against the Chief Minister. That is the mettle of one Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have to conclude. You have already taken 40 minutes.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: There is an article written by Shri Kuldip Nayyar in '*The Tribune*' about Mrs. Gandhi's Chief Ministers. The heading of the article is 'Between the Lines'.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do not mention names.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The name of the Gujarat Chief Minister is there. The name of the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister is there. The name of the Bihar Chief Minister is there. All these Chief Ministers except two in India are mentioned in this article by Shri Kuldip Nayyar.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Who are the Chief Ministers he has not mentioned?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: Andhra and some other State. The Congress (I) people are raising objections and levelling allegations. So, I am only submitting here about corruption that there is a Congress (I) culture. You may know it. It is a corruption culture: Who is protecting them? Last time, Prof. Dandavate put it forcefully about that Maharashtra man.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He can refer to me because I am in the House.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: The Prime Minister came to defend him.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

That is the Congress (I) culture, which is a corrupt culture. If Chief Ministers behave in this manner, others would follow suit. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must conclude.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: If somebody who does not have any understanding about a mirror, sees his ugly face in the mirror, he will bang the mirror and break it. That way, Shrimati Indira Gandhi was saying the other day that the national Press in the country is for the opposition. They are bringing out what is going on in this country. Press is the fourth estate in the democracy. The fourth estate in a democracy is the guardian of democracy. It protects the interests of the country. If you attack the fourth estate, because it is bringing out things which are not palatable to you, it is not proper. It may bring out something which she may not like, somthing else also which I may not like. That does not mean that we should attack the fourth estate. Yet, our Prime Minister says that the fourth estate is a threat to democracy.

I do not want to go into the financial claims made by the Government of India. I will refer only to one or two small things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can deal with them in the budget.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN: They have suggested one remedy for all the economic ills, and that is the 20 Point Programme. I will not deal with all the 20 points, but I will certainly deal with two of them. One is the distribution of land. The Planning Commission says that by this year 1982 all the available surplus land will be distributed to the needy people; that is the line taken by the Sixth Plan. Yet, the 20-Point Programme says that the surplus land will be distributed to the landless by 1985. So, the question is whether it is 1982 or 1985.

Another claim relates to formal education. The Sixth Plan says that 80 lakhs of people have to be educated. But the 20-Point Programme has reduced it to 30 lakhs. I do not want to go into the story of the earlier 20-Point Programme. I say that they are all meant to hoodwink the people. Even the present Programme is going back from the Sixth Plan; it will not take the country forward.

A claim is made that production has increased. In the last budget session the Parliament took a decision to legalise 25 per cent of the excess capacity of plants. It is obvious that before this decision was taken they were working beyond the permitted capacity illegally. Now that it has been legalised, they will show it in the accounts. That is the only difference. Now in the accounts also the production will go up. That is the only difference, notwithstanding their claims to increased production.

I will leave it to my colleague to deal with the economic policy. I now come to our foreign policy, many aspects of which we support. The President says:

> "The international situation has deteriorated. Military presences around us have increased. This danger should make all of us determined to safeguard national security and interests through non-alignment and the peaceful resolution of differences. We earnestly hope that the major military powers will realise the futility of confrontation...."

16.00 hrs.

[Shri Harinatha Misra in the Chair]

All right. That is some kind of hesitancy. What is it that the 'major' military powers will realise? Who are the major military powers? Who

[Shri E. Balanandan]

are creating troubles for us? You will find that in Diego Garcia there is one lakh rapid deployment force and there the most modern atomic weapons are kept by America. It is claimed that Pakistan is being armed to fight Russia. Who will believe that? Can Pakistan fight Russia? No. One can build up that kind of a theory, and somebody is enomoured of democracy saying that democrats in America want to protect Afghanistan and democrats in America want democracy in Vietnam and they will now protect democracy in El Salvador and African countries. All this is bunkum. I must say that all kinds of arguments have been put forward to show that American imperialists support democracy anywhere in the world. No. They are imperialists. Some friends the other day were talking about freedom. We fought imperialists and we got freedom. Very good. The balance of power has been shifted after the Second World War. That is the ABC of politics. The Second World War brought into the world a force which says that imperialism must go and that was one of the basis for us to fight freedom and get freedom. That was the working class movement and the Communist Party. and that was the guarantee for getting freedom for the countries of the Third World. Therefore, we are somewhat in agreement with Shrimati Indira Gandhi with regard to foreign affairs. But you must call a spade a spade. That much strength should be there. In the debate somebody may differ. That is all right, one can understand it. But you have to see that in the American budget the military expenditure is doubled and the totality of their technological efficiency is being diverted and utilised for arms build up. Arms build up of what type? For Bacterial war, atomic war and the so-called hydrogen bomb etc? Bombs are thrown on the other people saying that war danger is coming against them from elsewhere. In Western Europe they art saying, 'All right, you keep these bombs here to fight the Soviet Union. That way the American imperialism is selling these war materials and making profit. They want to pressurise India to accept their line in internal policy and external policy.

Somebody was talking about people's unity. The whole truth should be told to the people. Then only you can mobilise the people. That way I am disappointed.

All these points have not been mentioned by the President in his speech, and my dear friend Rangaji was requesting me to support his Motion of Thanks. How can I support this motion? I can only oppose it and oppose it vehemently.

श्री जैनुल बशर (गाज़ीपुर) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं इस माननीय सदन में सरकार की भूमिका के साथ-साथ विरोधी दलों की भूमिका को बड़े गौर से देखता रहा हूं । मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि विरोधी दल के लोगों में जो गर्मी पहले थी, जो उत्तेजना उन के अन्दर पहले थी, जो क्रोध उन के अन्दर पहले था, जो पीड़ा वह पहले दिखलाते थे, उसमें पिछले दो सालों में धीरे-धीरे बराबर कमी आती गई है । इस से दो भी नतीजे निकल सकते हैं । या तो देश में इसूज नहीं हैं, समस्याएं नहीं हैं या विरोधी दल के लोगों की क्षमता में कमी आ गई है । मैं तो यह नहीं मान सकता कि विरोधी दलों के लोगों की क्षमता में कमी आ गई है । बड़े-बड़े विद्वान लोग हैं, पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं, अर्थ-शास्त्री हैं, राजनीति के ज्ञाता हैं, प्रशासक रहे हैं और सरकार में मंत्री रह चुके हैं । उनकी क्षमता में कमी नहीं आ सकती लेकिन सरकार का सब से बड़ा एचीवमेंट यह है कि पिछले दो वर्षों में उनको इसूज नहीं मिल रहे हैं, उनको समस्याएं नहीं मिल रही हैं, सरकार को मारने के लिए उनको छड़ी नहीं मिल रही है । एक घटना यहां हो गई, एक

घटना वहां हो गई, एक घटना किसी दूसरी जगह हो गई, प्रत्येक समय उसी का उल्लेख करना है, उसी बात को दोहराते रहना है। बात यह है कि उन के पास इशूज नहीं हैं और वे हर आवर को जीरो-आवर की तरह इस्तेमाल करते रहे हैं और कोई काम की बात उन्होंने नहीं की। मुझे आशा थी कि विरोधी दलों के लोगों की तरफ से देश के चलाने के मामले में रचनात्मक सुझाव आएंगे, तर्कपूर्ण सुझाव आएगे और ऐसे सुझाव आएंगे, जिन से सरकार को चलाने में मदद मिलेगी।

विरोधी दलों के पिछले दो वक्ताओं की, दो नेताओं की बात मैंने सुनी थी लेकिन उस में मुझे कुछ नहीं दिखाई दिया। अभी श्री बालानन्दन जी एक बात कह रहे थे कि सरकार इस सदन को, संसद् को वाई-पास कर रही है। सरकार संसद् को वाई-पास नहीं कर रही है क्योंकि बगैर पार्लियामेंट को विश्वास में लिए सरकार का काम नहीं चल सकता लेकिन मैं बड़े अदब के साथ विरोधी दलों के लोगों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि विरोधी दल संसद् को वाई-पास कर रहा है। क्या बात है कि आज विरोधी दलों के स्टालवर्ट्स, बड़े-बड़े नेताओं की बात इस संसद में सुनने को नहीं मिलती। हम उनकी बात सुन नहीं पाते हैं। वे संसद् के सदस्य हैं, वे कुछ रचनात्मक सुझाव नहीं देते, सरकार को देते, जिससे हम भी उनसे कुछ सीख सकते और देश की गाड़ी भी आगे चलती लेकिन वे लोग तो पर्दे के पीछे काम कर रहे हैं। संसद के समक्ष बात करना उन्हें पसन्द नहीं। वे पर्दे के पीछे केवल इसी बात में लगे हुये हैं कि कौन-सा जोड़ तोड़ किया जाय, कौन सी तिकड़म लगाई जाये जिससे इस सरकार को गिराया जा सके गलत तरीके से या फिर चुनाव को जीता जा सके और सरकार अपनी बनाई जा सके। इस तरह से संसद में जो विरोधी दल के नेता हैं, बड़े-बड़े स्टालवर्टस हैं, वे संसद को वाई-पास कर रहे हैं और उनकी बातें संसद् के सामने नहीं आ पाती और संसद के माध्यम से उन की बातें देश के सामने नहीं आती... (व्यवधान)... बहुत से लोग यहां आये हुये हैं लेकिन वे पर्दे के पीछे काम करना चाहते हैं और संसद में आ कर काम नही करना चाहते। इस तरह से वे लोग खुद संसद को वाई-पास कर रहे हैं। हमारी सरकार के लोक संसद को वाई-पास करके एक दिन भी चल नहीं सकते, संसद को विश्वास में लिये बिना उनका काम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है।

पीछे ढाई वर्षों तक विरोधी दलों के कुछ लोगों ने ही नहीं बल्कि अधिकतर लोगों ने शासन किया। वे इधर आ गये थे और जनता ने हमें उधर कर दिया था। उन ढाई वर्षों में उन्होंने देश के सामने क्या आदर्श प्रस्तुत किये? कौन सा आदर्श उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया, जिसको कि हम माने, जिसके लिये कि हम काम करें, जिससे कि हम सबक सीखें?

उनके शासन में आने के बाद ऐसा लगता था कि उनका केवल एक ही मंशा है कि किस तरह से श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी की चरित्र हत्या कर दी जाये, किस तरह से उनको जेल भेज दिया जाये, उनको परेशान किया जाये, उनको तंग किया जाये, उनको राजनीतिक रूप से समाप्त कर दिया जाय, बर्बाद कर दिया जाये। यह उनका वन प्वाइंट प्रोग्राम एक सूत्री कार्यक्रम था जिस पर कि उन्हों ने अमल किया।

दूसरे उन्होंने शासन में आने के बाद विधि के अधीन चुनी गयी राज्य सरकारों को बर्खास्त कर दिया और यह कहकर कर दिया कि संसद् में एक नयी पार्टी का बहुमत होने के कारण राज्य सरकारों ने जनता का विश्वास खो दिया। यह एक नयी बात उन्होंने की और आरबीटरेरी तरीके से, गलत

[श्री जैनुल बशर]

तरीके से संविधान को तोड़ मरोड़ कर सारी राज्य सरकारों को भंग कर दिया । दूसरा आदर्श उन्होंने यह प्रस्तुत किया ।

आज ये लोग कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस हाई कमान दिल्ली से मुख्य मंत्री को मनोनीत करता है । राज्यों के विधायकों को इस बात की इजाजत नहीं दी जाती कि वे अपना नेता स्वयं चुन सकें । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इन्होंने क्या किया ? क्या चौधरी साहब. ने या वाजपेयी जी ने यहां से मुख्य मंत्रियों को मनोनीत करके राज्यों में नहीं भेजा ? क्या उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार में यहां से मुख्य मंत्री मनोनीत हो कर नहीं गये ? एक यह आदर्श उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया ।

एक और आदर्श उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया कि ये आपस में लड़ते रहें, झगड़ते रहें । उस समय के गृह मंत्री यह कहते हैं कि सरकार में भ्रष्ट मंत्री बैठे हैं । दुनिया के इतिहास में शायद यह पहली घटना होगी कि किसी सरकार का गृह मंत्री यह कहे कि उसकी सरकार में अधिकांश मंत्री लोग गलत है, भ्रष्ट हैं । यहां तक उन्होंने कहा कि सरकार के दो-एक मंत्री बाहरी देशों के जासूस हैं, के०जी० बी० के जासूस हैं और दूसरी विदेशी एजेंसियों के जासूस हैं ।

इस तरह से वे आपस में बराबर लड़ते और झगड़ते रहे और इसी लड़ाई-झगड़े में सरकार का काम चौपट हो गया । यह लड़ाई झगड़ा यहीं तक नहीं रहा । यह राज्यों तक में पहुंचा , जिलों तक में पहुंचा और वहां भी सारा काम ठप्प हो गया । यही कारण था कि सरकार पांच साल तक नहीं चला सके और ढाई साल में ही अपने बोझ से दब कर उनकी सरकार ने दम तोड़ दिया । यह सारा काम उन्होंने किया ।

सभापति महोदय : क्या आप यह कहना चाहते हैं कि इसी वजह से वे उधर चले गये ?

श्री जैनुल बशर : सभापति जी, हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जो आदर्श उन्होंने प्रस्तुत किया उसी को कसौटी मान कर ये हमको परखना चाहते हैं । क्या वे यह चाहते ह कि जिस रास्ते पर वे चले उसी रास्ते पर हम भी चलें ? क्या वे अपने क्रिया-कलापों के पैमाने से हमको भी नापना चाहते हैं ?

माननीय सभापति जी, हम ऐसा नहीं होने देंगे ।.हमने एक आदर्श स्थापित किया है । इस देश में हमारा अपना एक तरीका है । हमारा वह तरीका है जिसे इस देश में महात्मा गांधी, ने, पंडित जवहर लाल नेहरू ने, लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने अपनी परम्पराओं से स्थापित किया है, उसी पर हम चलना चाहते हैं ।

सभापति जी, सब से बड़ी उपलब्धि हमारी यह है कि हमने एक राजनीतिक स्थिरता इस देश में कायम की है । राजनीतिक स्थिरता कायम होने से आर्थिक स्थिरता कायम हुई है । पिछले ढाई वर्षों में जो राजनीतिक स्थिरता या आर्थिक स्थिरता की गाड़ी पटरी से उतर चुकीं थी, इस सरकार ने उस गाड़ी को फिर से पटरी पर ला दिया है और वह गाड़ी चल दी है—गाड़ी चलने लगी है । यह सरकार की कोई मामूली उपलब्धि नहीं है । यह सरकार की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है । दो वर्षों में यह गाड़ी चल निकली है और मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि आने वाले तीन वर्षों में यह गाड़ी तेजी के साथ चलने लगेगी और जो कार्यक्रम हमने निर्धारित किये हैं, जिस बीस सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम की अभी प्रधानमंत्री ने घोषणा की, उसको अपनाते हुये हम आगे बढ़ते जायेंगे और देश की प्रगति होगी ।

प्रधान मंत्री ने राष्ट्रपति द्वारा यह अपील की है कि विरोधी दल के लोग सहयोग करें । यह कोई हमारा मामला नहीं है,

हम तो पांच साल के लिये चुनकर आये हैं। हमारे अन्दर कोई फूट पड़ने वाली नहीं है। जनता पार्टी का आदेश हमारे सामने नहीं है। हम पूरे पांच साल तक शासन करेंगे। विरोधी दल के लोगों के पर्दे के पीछे के कार्य-कलाप हमको कुर्सी से नही हटा सकते। यह बात आपको समझ लेनी चाहिये। उनसे किस बात के लिये सहयोग मांगा जा रहा है? हम अपनी कुर्सी पर बैठे रहने के लिए यह सहयोग नहीं मांग रहे हैं। कुर्सी से वे हमको नहीं हटा सकते। हम उनसे सहयोग मांग रहे हैं इस देश में काम करने के लिये। . . . (व्यवधान) . . . इंदिरा गांधी को बचाने के लिये हम आपसे सहयोग नहीं मांग रहे हैं, उसकी हमें आवश्यकता नहीं है। हम केवल आपसे सहयोग मांग रहे हैं इस देश को चलाने के लिये। इस देश में आर्थिक प्रगति के लिये, इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये—इन कामों के लिये आपसे सहयोग मांग रहे हैं। जब-जब आपने सहयोग दिया, हमने सहर्ष स्वीकार किया है। आसाम के मामले में आप ने सहयोग देने की बात कही थी, आसाम के मामले में आपने सहयोग दिया, क्या इस बात से आप इंकार कर सकते हैं कि सरकार ने आप से सहयोग नहीं लिया? क्या सरकार ने आपको आसाम की बातचीत में शामिल नहीं किया? मुझे पूरी आशा है कि इसी प्रकार देश की अन्य समस्याओं के बारे में यदि आप रचनात्मक सहयोग देने की पेशकश करेंगे तो सरकार उसे अवश्य कबूल करेगी और आपकी रचनात्मक बातों को मानने के लिये हमेशा तैयार रहेगी इस सहयोग की बात हम कर रहे हैं। देश को चलाने की बात हम कर रहे हैं। आप रचनात्मक सुझाव दीजिये।

सरकार तो तभी बदल सकती है जब जनता आने वाले चुनाव में उसको वोट न दे। आप कांस्ट्रेक्टिव बात कीजिये, जनता को समझाईये कि जो तरक्की होनी चाहिये, वह हम नहीं कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब समाप्त कीजिये, और भी बोलने वाले हैं?

श्री जैनुल बशर : बस पांच मिनट में समाप्त कर रहा हूं। सभापति जी, इन बातों के साथ साथ मैं आपके माध्यम से कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। सरकार प्रगति के काम कर रही है और जैसा कि मैंने कहा है कि गाड़ी चल निकली है, लेकिन जितनी तेजी के साथ गाड़ी चलनी चाहिये थी, उतनी तेजी के साथ नहीं चल रही है। इसके लिये मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं।

सबसे पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हुं कि जब तक इस देश में क्षेत्रीय असमानताओं को दूर नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक पूरा देश खुशहाल नहीं होगा। सभापति जी, मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि देश की आजादी के दिनों में दो क्षेत्र सबसे आगे-आगे थे। जिन्होंने बहुत कुर्बानियां दी थीं और काफी बलिदान दिया था। जिसके कारण अंग्रेजों ने उनको पीछे रखा था आज भी उनकी तरफ ध्यान नही दिया जा रहा है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार आदि ऐसे स्थान हैं जिन को पीछे रखा गया था और आज भी वे पीछे हैं। पिछले दिनों अखबारों में पढ़कर मुझे खुशी हुई थी कि चौराचौरी में प्रधान मंत्री ने शहीदों के स्मारक का उदघाटन करते हुये कहा था कि अब सरकार उन क्षेत्रों और उन जिलों की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देगी जिन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई में काफी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की थी, वहां उद्योग धंधे खोले जायेंगे, वहां विकास कार्य किये जायेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री की इस बात का मैं स्वागत करता हूं। मैं भी एक ऐसे जिले से आता हूं—जिसने आजादी की लड़ाई में उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे बड़ी कुर्बानी दी थी, सब से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। 1857 से लेकर 1947 तक वहां के लोग आजादी के लिये बराबर झूझते रहे हैं, आजादी के लिये कुर्बानियां बराबर देते रहे हैं। इसी कारण से अंग्रेजों ने उसे जिले को बराबर पीछे रखा।

[श्री जैनुल बंशर]

उसके साथ साथ उन्होंने अन्य जिलों को जो उसके साथ लगते थे पीछे रखा और वहां कोई तरक्की के काम नहीं किये। यह सही है कि आजादी के बाद अब तक काफी प्रगति के काम वहां हुये हैं लेकिन जैसी उन लोगों की आकांक्षा है, जैसा वे चाहते हैं, वैसी प्रगति नही हुई है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री के आश्वासन के बाद वहां प्रगति की रफ्तार में तेजी लाई जायेगी।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि देश में साम्प्रदायिकता पर काबू पाया जाना चाहिये, साम्प्रदायिकता देश में घुन की तरह लग सकती है। अगर यह घुन लग गया तो अंदर-अंदर हम खोखले हो जायेंगे। हरिजन स्वर्ण का मामला हो, एक जाति और दूसरी जाति का मामला हो, एक धर्म और दूसरे धर्म का मामला हो, मैं चाहता हूं कि इन सब मामलों में सख्ती बरती जानी चाहिये और जो लोग दूसरे लोगों को सताने का काम करते हैं उनके साथ सख्ती से निपटा जाना चाहिये, इस चीज को समाप्त किया जाना चाहिये। इस संबंध में अभी हाल ही में विराट विश्व हिन्दू सम्मेलन जो दिल्ली में हुआ था उसको हिन्दुस्तान में अब जगह जगह आयोजित किया जा रहा है और एक जहर फैलाया जा रहा है, नारा दिया जा रहा है कि हिन्दू धर्म खतरे में हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब इस देश पर सैंकड़ों साल मुसलमानों ने शासन किया, हिन्दू जब शासित थे, शासक नहीं, तब तो हिन्दू धर्म खतरे में नहीं पड़ा लेकिन अब हिन्दू धर्म किस तरह से खतरे में पड़ गया है? तब तो हिन्दू धर्म जीता जागता रहा लेकिन आज इस युग में, एक जनतांत्रिक परम्परा में जहां इस देश में अस्सी प्रतिशत से अधिक लोग हिन्दू हैं हिन्दू धर्म कैसे खतरे में पड़ गया है। यह बात मेरे समझ में नहीं आई है। वाजपेयी जी हंस रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद उनकी समझ में यह बात आती हो लेकिन मेरी समझ में तो आती नहीं है। अस्सी प्रतिशत जिनकी इस देश में आबादी है, उस धर्म को कैसे खतरा पैदा हो सकता है, वह कैसे समाप्त हो सकता है, यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है। आप देखें कि अंग्रेजों, मुगलों, मुसलमानों के—जमाने में भी हिन्दू धर्म समाप्त नहीं हुआ था तो अब कैसे हो सकता है। ऐसे कार्य-कलापों को रोका जाना चाहिये। म गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं —जो इस वक्त यहां नहीं हैं—कि उनके कार्यकलापों पर विशेष नजर रखी जानी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव रखा गया है उसका स्वागत करता हूं, उसका समर्थन करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI (Banaskantha): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by our deputy leader, Prof. Ranga.

Two years ago, when we went to the polls, a short promise but a very important promise was given to the people, "Please elect a Government that works". I am very happy to find from the President's Address that it not only outlines the future policies of the Government but it furnishes some account of the past with figures and facts. From the figures and facts, you and the entire House would be pleased to appreciate that out of the things which had almost gone out of hands, so much has been retrieved and again the country has been put back on the proper rails as well as on the path of consolidation not only in the sphere of economy but also in the sphere of political stability as well as in the sphere of international prestige and image of our country and, it is the proof that this Govt. works. I was surprised that when President was going to tell us about our achievements, about our policies as to what in future we are going to do, at that time, it was very sad, it was

very unfortunate, that some people in the Opposite side, took it to their mind to boycott that Address. Is it the way to be conducive to furthering the cause of democracy? The explanation that they gave was, that we wanted to respect the President and, therefore, we remained absent from his Address." If this is the way in which they are thinking about saving democracy, keeping the traditions alive of democracy, then, I am afraid with whatever rhetorics, whatever high-sounding words they may be telling us about preservation of the democratic traditions, they cannot help safeguard, they cannot help upkeep the democracy in this country.

Yesterday I was very patiently hearing Mr. Ram Jethmalani. He was putting forth certain conditions about extending cooperation to the Government. And one of the conditions that he mentioned was that there should not be a personality cult and sycophancy. Let me reply although he is not present in this House, that Congress people and we, we do not indulge in the sycophancy and personality cult but, we have got reverence for Mrs. Gandhi and we will continue to have it. We have all the while reverence for not all the leaders but only Mrs. Gandhi who were the all saviours of this country who took the country to the right path. If that is construed, if that is termed, as sycophancy, then, I humbly say on behalf of my Party that we refuse that condition. Even if the cooperation is coming forth with that condition, then, we do not want that cooperation. We are not afraid. What is the cooperation that was asked by our Deputy Leader. What was the cooperation? We wanted cooperation because we wanted that in this country where secularism has been threatened. in this country where the integrity of the country has been threatened. A uniform force should be evolved which can combat those forces. Today what is happening? We have heard about Sholapur and Pune. We have heard about the communal riots elsewhere and we know that for petty selfish motives, parochialism and religious fanaticism is being fanned even when the nation is marching towards progress. There are elements, only with a view to have their selfishness satisfiled, they incite those people. I may give an example. We have got a family welfare programme, which is a national programme. I am afraid I have witnessed it myself in my district. We were organising a very big family welfare camp where the family operations were to be done and, for your knowledge, Mr. Vajpayee, although I believe that your Party would not be there, but your own workers who are in the villages, perhaps you do not know, they travelled in jeeps and in trucks, all throughout the villages, exhorting the people, even the Muslims, not to go for family welfare camps. If this is the approach, if this is how we want to fight the dangers against our nation, then, can you really believe that we can fight them out? Can you really imagine that you and we can contribute our share in solving the problems of this nation and, if not so, then, whatever may be our high talks about the upkeep of democracy, the preservation of democracy, I think, they would always remain there and that would not come to the material and concrete facts.

Mr. Jethmalani was telling about the presidential and democratic setup, the presidential form of Government. Who is talking about that? Nobody talks. Indiraji has all the while declared that this democratic institution which we have got today, the parliamentary system of Government, there is no idea even, about disturbing it. It is merely the creation of some of the so-called intelligentsia of the society. They indulge, they like, they wallow in the realm of their own enjoyment of twisting and travesting the facts and then, our Press highlights it. Today, every opposition wants to exploit situation, of course, any situation that is beneficial to them for exploitation. Take the case of Harijans and Adivasis. Wherever there is atrocity on Harijans or the

[Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi.]

downtroddens, we hear a lot of hue and cry from the Opposite side. I want to ask a simple question to this House that whether Gandhiji was a man dedicated to the cause of Harijans or not and if the answer is 'yes', then, please answer me that who are the persons responsible who went to the statue of Gandhiji and smeared his forehead with the tilak of blood? They belong to what cadre? Please make an introspection and find out whether the lip-sympathy which you are telling today, which you are expressing today, is proper or whether the real sympathy is there in the revised 20-Point Programme, there is a special mention about Harijans and Adivasis' welfare. Why? Because Mrs. Gandhi is dedicated for their well-being.

AN HON. MEMBER: Whose duty it is to protect them?

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GANDHAVI: It is the duty of the whole nation. It is the duty of the entire nation. It is not only our duty. But if a few persons who are religious fanatics, they could smear the forehead of Gandhiji even with blood, then they can do anything in this country and to fight those forces, even if we have to lay down our lives, we don't mind it It is not only your monopoly. Mr. Balanandan talks in terms of workers. It is not your monopoly to talk in terms of workers. Agricultural production has increased. He cannot controvert it. Industrial production has increased. He cannot controvert it. Who has increased? The labourers and the peasants of this country. And why? Because they found it more favourable, congenial atmosphere in the present regime than the atmosphere that was in yours. In your regime, what was the atmosphere? The growth was negative. And today you compare it with figures of Industrial production, agricutural production, infra-structure, coal, electricity, fertilisers and so many other things. You cannot controvert those figures and you cannot controvert that the labourers and peasants are put in the most congenial conditions only during the regime of this Government and, therefore, this Government enjoys the support of the people. So many people talk about democracy and this and that in the past. I do not want to say much about past. In the past, what you did. You reaped what the deeds deserved. In order to preserve democracy and maintain the democracy in this country, a sense of introspection is also required and you should examine the inner recesses of your heart and find out whether the present behaviour is proper? What was that call for Bandh on the 19th which flopped.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: It was not a flop.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: We say it flopped. Don't you think it, Shastriji, that when the clouds are hovering around the horizons of this country, don't you think it proper that when the clouds of war are gathering on the horizons of this country, the production of this country should go up ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Before telling us this thing, Can you tell us why you require ESMA and NSA ? What is the necessity ?

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : If you want to preserve democracy, then democracy cannot be preserved without dedication; if you want to preserve democracy, then democracy cannot be preserved without discipline; if you want to preserve democracy, then democracy cannot be preserved without devotion to the country and to duty.. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him have his say.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : It is very difficult for them to swallow the truth.. (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हमारे वर्करों पर हमला किया गया, उनके सिर फोड़े गये ।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : He is a very senior Member; he knows where the shoe pinches. I have great reverence for him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Does the ruling Party want us to be as dedicated as Mr. Gundu Rao and Mr. Antulay ?

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : I am not concerned with State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Chakraborty, would you like to be disturbed like this when you are speaking ? Let him have his say.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : I know, the call for bandh on the 19th was a flop.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि उस दिन कितनी शानदार हड़ताल हुई । माननीय सदस्य उसको "फ्लाप" कह रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : आपको अपनी बात कहने का अवसर मिलेगा । माननीय सदस्य को अपनी बात कहने दीजिए । आप कहते हैं कि आप बहुत सफल रहे । माननीय सदस्य का कहना है कि आपको सफलता नहीं मिली ।

श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह (बांका) : माननीय सदस्य, श्री शास्त्री, के क्षेत्र में तो हड़ताल नाकामयाब रही ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : पटना में इतनी शानदार हड़ताल हुई कि जैसी पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी । वहां पर मंत्रियों ने, डिपुटी मिनिस्टरों ने, एल आई सी की बिल्डिंग में घुस कर लोगों को पीटा । अगर आप कहें, तो मैं उनके नाम बता दूं ।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI : Why should he got excited ? I want to tell them one thing. A *sine qua non* for democracy is to have the capacity for patience. Unfortunately it is lacking there. That was the reason why you all went away to that side. You should have the capacity to listen to truths. What I was submitting was....

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are now sermonising about patience. What did you do when Mr. Balanandan was speaking?

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Was he disturbed? (*Interruptions*) Today they are afraid of listening to the true facts because they know that not only this nation but even the other countries recognise this; in New Delhi there are consultations today among 44 countries spearheaded by India, and the entire developing nations of the world look forward to India for guidance. Why? Because they know that a leader like Mrs. Indira Gandhi can show them the right path of progress. And that is what my friends there do not like. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : The saviour of mankind cannot save India!

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Our respected Mr. Vajpayee had to return immediately from China; we know all that. But that is a mattar of the past. We cannot build anything new only by considering the past events and criticising them. Today on all fronts when we want to bring tranquillity peace, among the various communities and developments all around, at that very time, I want to know whether there is any contribution from the Opposition side.

[Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi]

If there is no contribution from you and, in fact, if somebody asks you to please contribute not for my sake, not for personal ends but for the purpose of the progress of the nation, then we may say that the nation advances. Don't go through the personalities. If they do not do anything, then we may suffer. We must know the broader perspective, the broader idea, as to where we want to go under the present circumstances. There are difficulties, of course. You all talked about the common man. Why there should be double standards on your part?

We know that in the cities you tell the people that the sugar price has gone up so much but in the villages your stance is quite different. Let me now tell you that the people have understood you. They know what is going on inside and outside. Therefore, it would be better for you to let go your double standards. So long as you indulge in this sort of thing, I am afraid, despite all the lip sympathies that you may show to the working-class and the peasants, they would not come closer to you.

Always the tradition of the Congress is to help them. You were talking about the farmers since two years or so. A bank was awaited so long—NABARD. Before Independence there was a demand for that type of the Bank. It was only established during the regime of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

Yesterday when we discussed the Bill, somebody commented about the agricultural community and asked: how many new institutions were being created to help our farmers?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Everything started moving during the regime of this Government.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Somebody said that everything started after she was born. This is a certainty and it is a historical fact. You cannot deny that. You may call it a sycophancy. But, it is a reverence to me and it is dear to my heart.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you may conclude.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: In sum total, I may summarise that the President's Address to this House is giving a true account of the past and is outlining the policy for the future, enumerating the achievements that were made.

For that they say—Shri Ram Jethmalani said—that it was a professional hazard that the President had to address under compulsion. That is how I understood him.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Occupational hazard.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Is it an occupational hazard to be President of India? Can you treat the President like that?

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE: It is derogatory.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: I did not say that. Mr. Vajpayee you are a very learned man. I admit that you are learned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not drag in the name of the President in the discussion.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: No, no. I am not referring to him. I referred to the speech of Mr. Ram Jethmalani which has gone on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will lead to all sorts of discussion.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: In our democracy, the President is supposed to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers. That is our Constitution. If the President is doing that and if somebody criticises him because he is doing something as per the advice of the Council of Minister, he is wrong and, if that is the

idea of somebody else, then it is cutting at the very root of our democracy and our Constitution.

MR CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now.

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: I won't take much time. I shall finish.

I support this motion which has been brought forward by Prof. Ranga and I also join myself in thanking the President for having addressed the joint session of both Houses of Parliament

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President's Address should contain a faithful and truthful account of the year that had gone by on the performance of the Government. It is like a balance sheet of the performance of the Government in the year gone by . It should also contain a correct appraisal of the current situation in the country and it also should tell us about the measures that the Government proposes to take to meet the situation that is obtaining in India.

But I am afraid this President's Address contains a partial picture of the situation in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you kindly listen? You may come nearer the mike particularly as that will help our reporters?

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Yes, Sir.

The Address also contains half truths regarding the achievements claimed by Government on the economic front. Therefore, I am unable to support the Motion of Thanks moved by Professor Ranga.

Firstly, I will take up the question of law and order. Government have referred to agitations engineered by sectional interests and also the atrocities committed on weaker sections like scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But they have not said that there is a general deterioration in law and order situation. It does not contain any reference to the situation created in U.P. by dacoits which has resulted in massacre of hundreds of people. It does not contain any reference to a similar situation in Bihar. Mini chambal valleys are springing up in Balia, Bettea and Rohtas in addition to the areas which were under the operation of the dacoits. It does not contain any reference to that. It does not contain any reference to the Naxalite movement which is manifesting itself in violent methods in various parts of the country, namely, Punjab, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, etc.

You are, aware, Sir, that these forces —the poorer sections—have been organised by various factions of the Naxalite groups and they are operating in Bihar, for instance, under the name of Marxist-Communist Centre, Aziz-ul-Haque group and Mishra group. They have created an atmosphere of terror and fear in the country-side. People are afraid of going out after dusk. People are afraid of even cultivating their lands. They demand minimum wages. Government have also told us that in the revised 20-Point programme they are going to take more effective measures for enforcing minimum wages but the minimum wages fixed under the Act are not acceptable to them. In many places they say that the minimum wages should be fixed by those people and not by Government. Then they tell the agriculturists that they should not cultivate some lands. They should leave them to them, with the result that out of sheer fear of confrontation or meeting with violent forces many lands are left fallow and a situation of fear and terror prevails.

Sir, Government claims that law and order situation has improved and, perhaps, that is why in the Address we do not find any mention to these activities. But when we visit the rural areas we find the people are terror stricken. Those whose relatives have been killed are afraid of even

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

telling the truth. Such is the situation but the Government has not made any mention of that. If we certainly mean business, mere social change in our outlook will not bring us any results, as Prof. Ranga advocated yesterday.

I think that the entire socio-economic scene has got to be changed. We expected that the hon. President will say something about the change and the transformation which are sought to be brought about in the socio-economic structure of our country, but nothing has been mentioned by the President in his Address. Unfortunately, for the last so many years since our Independence, no significant change has taken place.

Sir, in spite of the fact that we have made progress in various fields, the real fruits of development have not reached large sections of our people. They are still suffering from deprivation, from frustration and so on, which are manifesting themselves in various violent activities. And if there is no large scale revolt, it is because large sections of our people have monumental patience to undergo long sufferings.

I do feel that if nothing tangible is done to change the life-style of the affluent section, if they do not undergo the change, if they do not create the proper climate of austerity, the days are not far off when there will be a revolt against conspicuous consumption by the people in our country.

Land reforms should be implemented urgently and peremptorily. We should devise a proper machinery to enforce the Minimum Wages as fixed under the Act. During the lean season we should provide work to our unemployed and under-employed people in the rural areas.

The Janata Party has come in for a good deal of criticism. It has become almost a kind of policy on the part of the Ruling Party to criticise the Janata party quite often. By doing this, they perhaps think that they are projecting their own image to the people. Let me tell you what the Janata party has done.

It is the Janata party which had started the Food-for-work programme which was a great success.

Now, just because this Food-for-work programme was started by the Janata party it was stopped by the Congress (I) Party. They re-named it as 'Rural Reconstruction Programme'. Let me tell you what actually happened during the Janata Party regime.

The man-days created under this Food-for-work programme were 353 millions in 1978-79. It was 582 million man-days in 1979-80. This figure came down to only 326 millions in 1980-81 under the new name, Rural Reconstruction Programme.

We are told that the estimated employment during the current year would be a miserable figure of 15 million man-days. Is this not a shocking thing, Sir? Is it a great achievement on the basis of which they proceed to solve the law and order situation in the country?

Sir, the President has not said anything about the situation in the North-Eastern States. Government has not said anything regarding the situation in Mizoram and Manipur. Yesterday we discussed a Calling Attention Motion by which it was brought to the notice of Govt. the situation in which 22 jawans were ambushed and killed in Imphal. The situation is still not under control. The negotiation with Laldenga, leader of the MNF, has failed and Mizoram rebels are active and already they have collected large funds and arms and ammunitions. But the Government has not mentioned anything about all these matters. They have not told us whether they propose to do anything, what steps they are going to take to meet the situation

there and what solutions they have because after 34 years of independence we have not been able to integrate them in the Indian Union. This is a miserable situation and we should admit it. The President ought to have mentioned this in his Address. This is the position of the law and order situation.

Now, I turn to the economic front. The Government claims that agricultural situation has improved, the foodgrain production has registered an increase in 1980-81 as compared to 1979-80 and also in 1981-82 it is estimated that the production will touch a new high of 133 million tonnes. They have said that they have already brought 5.4 million hectares of land under irrigation and besides this increased land area under irrigation, a large quantity of inputs in the shape of fertilizer and good seeds must have been used. But what is the increase in food production? The achievement would be about one million tonnes over 1978-79 figures. Now, Mr. Chairman, does it not raise certain doubts about the figures? After all, with all these inputs, why should there be an increase of only one million tonnes?

Similarly, with regard to power, they say that there is an increase of 11 per cent and odd. On the day this was announced by the President here, you are aware what the position in Ranchi in regard to power supply was in particular and most part of Bihar in general. Many States have also announced severe power cuts. This is the performance with regard to power generation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it a fact that talking in terms of average at times becomes dangerous and misleading?

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Yes, Sir, averages mislead all of us and unfortunately Government depends too much on averages which mislead the people. But you see, as I told you earlier, people of this country will not be misled or hoodwinked for long and if you are not going to give relief to them right now they will revolt. Now, with regard to power generation, I have said that several States like Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan. Tamil Nadu Karnataka, Goa and Madhya Pradesh have introduced severe cuts. Then Government told us that they were going to add nearly 3000 megawatts of power generation. I do not know what has been the achievement in this field. But the truth is as was reported by "The Economic Times" on January, 12, that with regard to power there is a seepage of 60 per cent to 70 per cent and the Power Ministry has discovered this, most probably, very late.

Now, with regard to capacity utilisation, the Power Minister told the Consultative Committee that the capacity utilisation as was reported graphically in the 'Patriot' of 12th February, had crawled from 49.1 per cent in January last year to 49.7 per cent this year. This is the position of the capacity utilisation of power. In Bihar the situation is still worse. We have Pathratu Power House with a capacity of 600 megawatts. But, Sir, you know its performance. We have Barauni Thermal Power Station. It has a capacity of 245 megawatts.

17.00 hrs.

Sometimes the generation in Barauni is 20 megawats, and in Patratu it goes down to 60 megawatts. Where is the snag? The Government does not seem to go into the whole question, and then they claim that they are increasing power generation and will be able to provide power to the country and all the people. But it appears to me that the Government is not sure of its own performances, otherwise the Industry Ministry would not have allowed many industrial units to set up their own captive power plants. It is because of their own inability to provide them power, their lack of confidence in their ability that they have allowed this. This is a serious matter and should be taken note of.

We always talk of indigenization, but we have no confidence in the indigenous equipment. The Energy Ministry has

[Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

sought the Cabinet approval for import of equipment against the vehement opposition of BHEL, who are in a position to manufacture equipment for you, but you are not prepared to depend on them and are importing equipment.

As regards steel, the target has been revised to 6.5 million tonnes. The National Herald which is not antagonist to the Congress (I) party reported as recently as 8th February that the revised target of 6.5 million tonnes for the steel may not be achieved. It has expressed its doubts.

With regard to the prices, it has been claimed by the Government that they have succeeded in controlling the inflation and bringing it down to 8 per cent. They have said that the wholesale price index is showing a downward trend, but what is the reality, what is the real picture? It has got no relationship with the reality. Does the consumer price index show the same thing, or is it showing an upward trend? The cost of living index is the barometer of the woes of the common people. If the cost of living index goes up, you cannot claim that you have succeeded in controlling the inflation or the prices. The cost of living index has gone up without any doubt. The first time it went up was in 1974; it was the heaviest and it was boosted up by the oil price hike. Since then it has been going up, and this time it has gone up by 49 points. This is the real position. Even the Economic Review of the Government admits that prices of many consumer goods are very high. The Currency and Finance Report of the Reserve Bank has come out with this conclusion that there is no indication of a halt, in much less reversal of, the inflationary pressure. This is the report of your own institution. And then you claim that you have been able to control the inflationary trends and that the prices are coming down. But this is far from reality.

17.04 hrs.

(Shri Chintamani Panigrahi in the Chair.)

As far as the industrial production is concerned, you have claimed that the production has risen by 8 per cent. it was 4 percent earlier. It has, however, not been explained in so many words how the industrial production picked up like this. Shri Balanandan, while speaking, however, said that the unlicensed capacity of the industrial units which were producing in an illegal manner has been legalised. And the production figures have been added up by taking into consideration the 25 per cent produced by the illegal installed capacity. So, this is the position with regard to the industrial production. While on the one hand you claim increase in production, on all fronts, there is a glut in the market on the other hand. Take the case of steel. The saleable steel is accumulating. You have imported steel also to make up the gap in supply and demand, because you calculated that you will be able to produce about 7 million tonnes and 1.5 million tonnes from the small units. So you needed 1.5 million tonnes more, which you have imported to create a psychology of surplus But, Sir, what is the position today? The saleable steel is accumulating. Unless these steel mills are able to dispose of those stocks they will be put to a great difficulty. Similar is the position in cotton textiles. Even though there has been strike going on in Bombay, still you find there is glut. Then with regard to sugar. Whereas the Government have claimed that sugar-cane production will go up to 180 million tonnes, it is paradoxical that many sugar mills are facing threats of closure. In Maharashtra, about 35 cooperative factories and in UP about 30 mills are facing the threats of closure. This is the economic scene on the basis of which this Government has come forward to claim that during the two years' rule they have made all-round progress and that they have secured achievements.

Now, they want the Opposition should cooperate with them considering the fact that the situation has been complicated because of the presence of military in the Indian Ocean and disturbed international scene. Also because of acquisition of sophisticated weapons by Pakistan and the Iran-Iraq war. They want our cooperation so that the nation can march forward. Yesterday, Shri Ram Jethmalani did offer cooperation on certain conditions. But I have merely to say this that you have to stop accusing the Opposition for everything, you have to stop accusing the Opposition for sabotage and anti-national activities. You should treat them as partners, because in democracy the Opposition and the ruling party are the two wheels of the Government. Unless they go together, the government will not move. So you have to create conducive conditions so that the Opposition offers you its cooperation. And I may assure you, if conducive conditions are created, if appropriate conditions are created, the Opposition will not be lagging behind in helping you to solve the problems which will strengthen our nation.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: (Amritsar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand to support the Motion moved by Prof. Ranga in thanking the President of India for his Address.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha said that no progress has been made in this country and that nothing has been done since Independence.

I would like to ask him one thing. He was on this side up to 1969 and that he was a Finance Minister in the Bihar State also. What was he doing at that time? Could he say this thing at that time? Now since he is in the Opposition, he is saying differently. He was praising the Janata Rule. Well, he has a right to say so. Everybody has a right to praise one's own deeds and actions. But I think in this country there is a democracy. It is the people who are the deciding factor.

People like Mr. Sinha were elected for five years, but they had to go back after 2-1/2 years; and in the next election, they were defeated. It means that people had no confidence in them after seeing what they did in 2-1/2 years. If Mr. Sinha still insists on what he is saying, I cannot stop him.

Mr. Balanandan is a national leader. He is not present now. I expected that this great leader would speak something positive and give us constructive suggestions, and tell us as the leader of the Opposition, certain failings on our part, so that we may correct them. But he could not rise above the politics of West Bengal and Kerala, and above saying that rice and wheat were not supplied. In respect of these matters, Prof, Roy and others had spoken: and very satisfactory answers have been given by our Ministers with regard to the supply of foodgrains.

I would also like to draw his attention to the Jullunder Resolution of his party in 1978. They sought the cooperation of the communal parties, viz. Rkali Dal. Will it be called a principle? He is attacking us on our principles and policies. Was it his policy to cooperate with communal parties to get power—or to share power with them? Is it opportunism or principle? What is he talking about?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: What are you doing in Kerala, with Muslim League?

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I am talking to you about your Jullunder Resolution. As far as Kerala is concerned, we want to save democracy.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: It is only to fight authoritarianism that we wanted them to cooperate with us.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: I will come to it also later.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: God save us from the saviours of democracy.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: He also mentioned about our foreign policy, and said that in the President's Address, no mention was made of the U..S. imperialism. Our actions speak for us, viz. that we are opposed to Diego Garcia, and all types of alliances which America is having in this region. On all the points we have been opposing them thoroughly; but what about China, their friend? They are cooperating with US imperialism and that is why America is building every day more and more in Diego Garcia. (*Interruptions*) Let him deny that China is not their friend. (*Interruptions*)

The present supply of arms to Pakistan is also due to the fact that China supported US. If that had not happened, perhaps America would have thought otherwise. So, it is China's collaboration that is creating problems in this region. (*Interruptions*)

I would like to speak on the positive side, and will not go on criticizing them unnecessarily. I will say that the President has given us a clear picture—where India stands today: the good points, and points where we made progress and where we failed. He has not hidden any fact. For instance, coming to the economic situation, he has said that infra-structure has improved. Some time back when there was shortage of coal and other raw materials, the Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi constituted a sub-committee of Cabinet to look into the matter. Since then, what we find is that things have improved. It took us some time when we took over in 1980. It took one year for us to clear the garbage—what the Janata Government had left. And the next year, with these policies which the Prime Minister. Mrs. Indira Gandhi has adopted, the things have started showing results. I do not say that we have succeeded completely, but we are on the way to progress and the figures will tell you that the power generation was increased by 11.3 per cent.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But the electricity is not available.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA: There is more demand. When the demand is increasing, we are trying to cope up with the situation. But the fact remains you cannot hide this fact that the generation of electricity has increased. The coal production has increased by 11.2 per cent and railway goods traffic by 14.4 per cent. With the availability of these things like more electricity, more coal and movement of railway wagons, there has been an increase in the production of the industrial goods. You will be happy to know that steel production has increased by 18.7 per cent due to supply of infrastructure, the cement production has increased to the extent of 15 per cent, nitrogeneous fertilizers to the extent of 51.9 per cent. This did not happen just like this it happened because of the planning, because of the policies adopted by the Congress (I) Government. It is because of the implementation of those policies that this progress has been made.

Three fertilisers plants are coming up. One is in West-Bengal. You are not supplying electricity. If you supply electricity it could function even today. With the functioning of these three plants, I am sure, the production of fertilisers will increase from 45 lakh tonnes to 53 lakh tonnes.

The petroleum product is the major drain on our foreign exchange resources. We are very anxious to increase our petroleum products in India. Seismlogical survey has taken place and we have had contacts with other people, foreigners: and more and more places are being surveyed; and we are glad that now we have a very good prospect in Godavari and Cauvery areas for oil. So far, we have increased the production from 10 million tonnes to 15 million tonnes and we

hope that we will be able to make more progress in this respect. At present, Rs. 5000 crores we are losing by way of foreign exchange for the import of crude oil. If there is more progress in this way, I am sure, we will not have to depend on the import. Even if we import every year, if we produce more, we will save Rs 1000 crores every year; and in the near future, we will be able to come near self-sufficiency.

Similarly, the President's Address has explained the situation in the agricultural sector. We had in 1979-80, 129 million tonnes of foodgrains: in 1980-81, we had 132 million tonnes. Now with the better prospects of this crop—the rains have taken place in time and the seeds have been supplied and more irrigation facilities have been provided we expect that we will be having more than 132 million tonnes of foodgrains: and it will break all the previous records. This has not happened because of this; it has happened because of certain policies adopted by the Congress (I) Government; this is the achievement; this is the development; this is the way that we are going on; and if we go on in this way, I am sure, the country will progress much more.

This progress is there inspite of the fact that we have various impediments. One impediment is that our friends are always trying to have bandh; they are always trying to raise one agitation or the other some times and are unnecessarily wasting the national energy. But, in spite of that, we are marching forward.

Now I come to the policy of the credit. Since we have nationalised banks, we have a major instrument in our hands to direct the credit policy of this country. I am glad that more and more branches have been opened in the villages and in unbanked areas and the credit is supplied to agriculturists and other priority sectors.

There are other spheres where this nation can feel proud of. I am sorry to say that none of the leaders of the Opposition came forward to praise the progress which we have made in the sphere of space. We had three satellites. One satellite is Rohini, our own launching system. Then we have APPLE, our communication system. And we have Bhaskara II which is giving information about the earth. This is a great achievement by our scientists. It is here that they should come forward and say that here is this Government which has encouraged scientific knowledge, science and technology and as a result of this Government's policy, our scientists have been able to achieve this. But they will always take a negative and destructive attitude. We all should praise and congratulate our scientists on this feat.

Similarly, the other day, the Prime Minister made a statement in the House about Antarctica. We are the eleventh country in the world which has performed this job. We should be proud of this achievement. But you do not give us any credit for anything. We are working hard for this nation. We are enhancing the prestige of our nation roof high. We must appreciate those people who are keeping the nation's head high.

I appreciate what Mr. Balanandan has said with regard to the foreign policy. There are many areas where we agree. I may tell you that the Congress (I) Party's policy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's policy is one against imperialism. We are in cooperation with the socialist countries and the third world countries. But we are against imperialism. Nobody can deny this fact. It is the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi who went from place to place. She went to Indonesia, Europe, Cancum and other places. Wherever she went, she had created an impression of a world statesman, who could deliver the goods. Today all the non-aligned countries, countries of the third world and all the socialist countries are looking to the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi because she is a factor to be reckoned with in the world today.

[Shri R. L. Bhatia]

I am sorry to say that the people in the opposition do not appreciate her. They are unnecessarily criticising her. But she will play her part in spite of them. This country will march forward in spite of them.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : सभापति महोदय, महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर हमारे माननीय रंगा जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं । हार्दिक समर्थन सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं करता हूं कि मैं सरकारी पक्ष का एक सदस्य हूं, बल्कि हकीकत यह है कि सरकार ने हर क्षेत्र में, चाहे अर्थ के पैमाने पर हो, चाहे भूमि सुधार के पैमाने पर हो, चाहे वैदेशिक नीति के पैमाने पर हो, हर क्षेत्र में सरकार का संतोषजनक अचीवमेंट रहा है ।

विरोध पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों का एक मौलिक अधिकार है सरकार की आलोचना करना । लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ विरोधी दलों के लोगों का यह भी कर्त्तव्य बनता है कि सरकार के जो अचीवमेंट्स हैं उसके लिए कांग्रेचुलेट भी करना चाहिए । लेकिन इन्होंने जो बातें अपने पक्ष की ओर से रखी हैं, वह बेबुनियाद हैं और जिसका कोई आधार नहीं है ।

सभापति महोदय, पिछले बजट सेशन में जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा था कि दो वर्ष में जनता पार्टी और लोक दल की प्रतिक्रियावादी सरकार के चलते यहां की अर्थ-व्यवस्था छिन्न-भिन्न हो गई थी . . . ला एण्ड आर्डर का डिटैरियोरेशन हो गया था । हम इसको सही रास्ते पर लायेंगे और आज हम देखते हैं कि एक साल का जब हम अपने कार्यों का मूल्यांकन करते हैं तो हम पाते हैं कि पिछले बजट सैशन में जो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के सामने अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए वायदे किये थे, उसमें ट्रिमैंडस प्रोग्रेस हुई है ।

राष्ट्रपति जी के भाषण के यह आंकड़े बताते हैं कि हमने बिजली के उत्पादन में 11 प्रतिशत, कोयले के उत्पादन में 11 प्रतिशत, बिक्री योग्य इस्पात के उत्पादन में 19 प्रतिशत, नाइट्रोजन खाद के उत्पादन में 51 प्रतिशत, सीमेंट के उत्पादन में 15 प्रतिशत और माल ढुलाई में 15 15 प्रतिशत वृद्धि की है ।

उपर्युक्त आंकड़े यह बतात हैं कि अर्थ के मामले में जो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था इन प्रतिक्रियावादियों की वजह से छिन्न-भिन्न हो गई थी, उसमें क्या ट्रिमैंडस प्रोग्रेस नहीं हुई है ? हमारे विपक्ष के सदस्यों को मालूम होना चाहिए कि दो वर्ष पहले जो स्थिति आपकी थी, क्या उसमें सुधार नहीं हुआ है ? आप भी अपने क्षेत्र से आते हैं और हम भी अपने क्षेत्र से आते हैं । क्या हमने बिजली उत्पादन के पैमाने पर सुधार नहीं किया है क्या यह उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ाया है ? इन बातों पर गौर करना चाहिए ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या आप इन आंकड़ों से गाइड होते हैं ?

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : शास्त्री जी, पता नहीं आप कहां से गाइड होते हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : राम स्वरूप जी आप चेयरको एड्रेस कीजिए ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : उपर्युक्त सुधार इस बात की ओर इंगित करता है कि हमने अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में काफी सुधार किया है और हम अभी भी कठिन परिश्रम के साथ इसमें लगे हुए हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि हम और अधिक उत्पादन करें ।

आप जानते होंगे कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने देश में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का नया रूप दिया है। उस में उत्पादन बढ़ाने का पहला प्वाइन्ट है। इसलिये हम ने 1982 वष को उत्पादन वर्ष के रूप में मनाया है। इस उत्पादन वर्ष में चाहे कल-कारखाने से उत्पादित वस्तुएं हों, या कृषि से उत्पादित वस्तुएं हों; इन सभी में हम चाहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़े, लेकिन आप जानते होंगे कि 19 तारीख को विपक्षी लोगों ने क्या साजिश की थी ? हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से खेतों में काम करने वाले खेत मजदूरों से इन लोगों ने कहा कि काम बन्द करो, उत्पादन ठप्प करो। हम चाहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़े, आप के हाथ में कितने मजदूर हैं ? चाहे हिन्द मजदूर सभा हो या जनसंघ के सहयोग से मजदूर संघ बनाकर चलाते हों, उन के इरादे आप देख लीजिये। हम चाहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़े और ये चाहते हैं कि कल-कारखाने में तालाबन्दी हो, स्ट्राइक हो। हम वैसी भावना को कंडैम करते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने 19 तारीख को इसे कंडैम कर दिया है।

(व्यवधान)

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आप गलत कह रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप चेयर को देखिये।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : सभापति महोदय, मुझे इन इन्ट्रप्शन्ज का जवाब देना ही होगा।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आप दिवा-स्वप्न मत देखिये कि आप इस गद्दी पर आने वाले हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता कभी आप को माफ नहीं करेगी क्योंकि आप तोड़ फोड़ में विश्वास करते हैं। आप उत्पादन को ठप्प करते हैं, आप स्ट्राइक ओरिएन्टेड यूनियन को चलाने वाले हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आपने लाठी चलाई, गुंडों को भेजा .....

(व्यवधान)

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : सभापति महोदय, स्ट्राइक ओरियन्टेड यूनियन को यहां की जनता रिजैक्ट करती है और इसका आप ने प्रतिफल 19 तारीख को देखा। (व्यवधान) उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि

(व्यवधान)

गया में एन० टी० सी० काटन मिल है। गया औद्योगीकरण की दिशा में आगे नहीं बढ़ सका है, लेकिन वहां पर टैक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन की गया टैक्सटाइल एण्ड जूट मिल है, जिस में दो हजार वर्कर्ज काम करते हैं। उस मिल में प्रति दिन 1200 के०जी० उत्पादन होता है। लेकिन जब इन लोगों ने भारत बन्द का नारा लगा कर चुनौती की दी, तो उस मिल के मजदूरों ने कहा कि विरोधी दल के नापाक इरादों को रिजैक्ट करना है और इसके फलस्वरूप उस दिन मिल में तिगुना प्रोडक्शन हुआ। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता और कामगर तथा मजदूर स्ट्राइक-ओरिएन्टिड यूनियन नहीं चाहते हैं। ये यूनियनें स्ट्राइक करती हैं, जो देश के प्रोडक्शन को ठप्प करती हैं, उन को बन्द करना चाहिए। (व्यवधान)

मैं इन लोगों की पालिसी का पोस्ट-मार्टम करते हुए बताना चाहता हूं कि ये लोग रूस के दलाल के रूप में हिन्दुस्तान में कम्युनिज्म लाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होगा। बापू ने जो रास्ता बताया है, उन्होंने जो गाइडलाइन्ज दी हैं, उन के मुताबिक यहां पर समाजवाद की स्थापना होगी। इस देश की जनता रूस के दलालों के रास्ते पर नहीं चलेगी।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में कहा है कि हम 1982 को उत्पादकता वर्ष के रूप में मना रहे हैं। लेकिन इस के साथ ही उन्होंने यह आशंका व्यक्त की है कि हमारे चारों तरफ युद्ध के बादल मंडरा रहे हैं। हमारा पड़ौसी मुल्क पाकिस्तान युद्ध इनवाइट करना चाहता होगा, लेकिन हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने दुनिया के अनेक मुल्कों में घूम कर कहा है कि हमारा देश शान्ति चाहता है और

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

हम इस क्षेत्र में शान्ति बनाए रखना चाहते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को, और विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों को भी, इस बात का गौरव होना चाहिए कि इस देश ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जैसी शखसियत पैदा की है, जो हिन्दुस्तान की ही नहीं, बल्कि थर्ड वर्ल्ड के तमाम देशों की चैम्पियन हैं। इन लोगों को श्रीमती गांधी के गुणों को स्वीकार करना चाहिए और उनके आगे नतमस्तक होना चाहिए।

जहां तक हरिजनों का सवाल है, हरिजन का अर्थ है गरीब और गरीब का अर्थ इन्दिरा गांधी होता है। मैं इन्दिरा गांधी को गरीब शब्द से इक्वेट करना चाहता हूं। आज हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की हालत में सुधार करना ही इस देश की मूल समस्या है। जब तक हिन्दुस्तान के हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की हालत में सुधार नहीं होगा, तब तक हम अपने आप को समाजवादी व्यवस्था में रहने के हकदार नहीं बना सकेंगे। इसी आगस्ट हाउस में जब हरिजनों पर होने वाला जुल्म, उन के कत्ले-आम, उन को जिन्दा जलाने और उन की स्त्रियों के साथ बलात्कार की चर्चा होती है, तो यह आश्वासन दिया जाता है कि हम उन्हें सुरक्षा देंगे। पर हो क्या रहा है, आप जानते हैं कि 95 परसेंट हरिजन और आदिवासी गांवों में पशुओं जैसी जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं। न उन के पास घर है और न जमीन हैं। हम भटिंडा कांग्रेस से ले कर आज तक प्रस्ताव पास करते रहे हैं कि हम हरिजनों को जमीन देंगे, उन्हें हर तरह की सुविधा और सुरक्षा देंगे। हालांकि हमारा यह इरादा हकीकत में पूरा नहीं हो सका है, लेकिन सरकार उसको पूरा करने का प्रयास कर रही है।

मैं विरोधी दल से पूछना चाहता हूं कि की हरिजनों की हत्यायें होती हैं, उनके घरों को आग लगाई जाती है और उन की औरतों के साथ बलात्कार होता है, तो वे क्यों चिल्लाते हैं। अगर हरिजनों को जान से मारने और उन्हें जिन्दा जलाने की आदत इस मुल्क में पहले पहल किसी ने डाली, तो वह लोक दल और प्रतिक्रियावादी दलों की सरकार के प्रधान मंत्री श्री चरण सिंह ने डाली, जिस की शागिर्दी श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी कर रहे थे। साथ में बैठे हुए मधु दण्डवते जी थे और यह बेलची से चल रहा है। यह चीज हमें विरासत में मिली है और इस को हम कलंक मानते हैं। सरकार की यह मंशा है कि इस देश में तमाम हरिजन और आदिवासी एक न एक दिन सुरक्षित होंगे, इसलिए कि हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी हैं, चरण सिंह नहीं हैं। हिन्दुस्तान की प्रधान मंत्री इदिरा गांधी हैं। इदिरा गांधी कठिनतम से कठिन रास्ते से चल कर देश की सारी समस्याओं को सुलझा रही हैं तो हम समझते हैं कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों पर जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं एक न एक दिन इंदिरा गांधी जी की नजर उस पर भी जायेगी और सदा के लिए हरिजन आदिवासियों पर होने वाले ये अत्याचार बन्द हो जाएंगे।

इसी हाउस में मैं हरिजनों के सवाल को लाया था कि आप जमीन तो उन को बांट रहे हैं, वह बांटें लेकिन एक चीज यह है कि आज भी हरिजन और आदिवासियों के शिक्षित बी० ए०, एम० ए०, मिडिलपास बच्चे देहातों में हल जोत रहे हैं और खेतों में काम कर रहे हैं, उन के लिए जाब की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। हालांकि आप ने रिजर्वेशन दिया है लेकिन रिजर्वेशन का कोटा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। आज बी० ए०, एम० ए० पास हरिजनों के बच्चे गांवों में जिस तरह की जिन्दगी बिता रहे हैं वह सब को पता है। इसीलिए प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स रेजोल्यूशन के जरिए मैंने मांग की थी कि हरिजनों के लिए, जो शिक्षित बेरोजगार हरिजन हैं, उनके लिए जाब गारण्टी दें, उन को जाब देने की व्यवस्था करें। उस समय श्री वेंकटसुब्बैया जी के द्वारा यह कहा गया कि हम आप की सारी बातों का कान्निजेंस लेंगे और जाब गारण्टी के लिए जितना

हम से बन सकेगा उसमें कोई कसर नहीं आने देंगे । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . मेरा यह कहना है कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों की शिक्षा को केन्द्र अपने अधीन ले और उस को अपनी ही देखरेख में चलाए । जो हरिजन और आदिवासी शिक्षित और बेरोज़गार हैं उन के लिए कालबद्ध योजना बनाएं और संविधान में संशोधन ला कर जाब गारंटी की व्यवस्था करें । प्राइवेट सैक्टर और पब्लिक सेक्टर या अन्य दी जाने वाली एजेंसियों में उन के लिए उपयुक्त जगह करें जिस से हरिजन और आदिवासी राष्ट्र की मुख्य धारा में आ सकें ।

तीसरा सवाल मैं यह रखना चाहता हूं कि मैं बिहार से आता हूं और मुझे गौरव है कि बिहार की सरकार ने ओल्ड एज पेंशन की व्यवस्था कर के इतना कम से कम बिहार की धरती पर रहने वाले बूढ़े, बूढ़ियों और अपाहिजों का हित किया है और आज 20 लाख ओल्ड एज पेंशनधारी बिहार में हैं । उन को 30 रुपये प्रति माह मिलता है वे 20 लाख बूढ़े इंदिरा गांधी को बेटी मान कर कहते हैं कि बेटी के यहां से 30रुपये महीना आएगा । बोलिए शास्त्रीजी, गरीबों की सेवा इंदिरा जी करना चाहती हैं या . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . .

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : हम लोग तो कभी शासन में थे ही नहीं ।

आचार्य भगवानदेव : ये राज्य करने के काबिल ही नहीं थे ।

सभापति महोदय : आप एक मिनट में खत्म करिए ।

आचार्य भगवान देव : आप रोकिए तो उन को रोकिए, इन को क्यों रोक रहे हैं ? बखेड़ा तो शास्त्री जी कर रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं, इन का टाइम खत्म हो गया ।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : मैं यह कह रहा था कि हम ऐक्शन में चाहते हैं कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था कायम हो और आप भाषण में चाहते हैं । आप चाहते हैं कि गाल भी फुलावें और हंसे भी, दोनों काम शास्त्री जी, एक साथ नहीं चलता । कमिटमेंट के साथ, डिटरमिनेशन के साथ अगर चाहते हैं गरीबों की सेवा करना तो राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो भाषण दिया है उसका आप आंख मूंद कर समर्थन कीजिए और अपने संशोधन वापस लीजिए । संशोधन किस बात पर है ? आप का भी उद्देश्य है, हरिजन आदिवासियों और गरीबों की सेवा करना और इंदिरा जी तो गरीबों की चैम्पियन हैं, उन की बात आप क्या करते हैं ? उन की बात तो विश्व के बड़े बड़े नेता नहीं करते हैं, हम और आप तो साधारण सदस्य हैं ?

जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र गया के सम्बन्ध में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । गया एक ऐतिहासिक स्थान है । उसका एक पुनीत इतिहास है । गया एक ऐसा स्थान है जहां पर भगवान बुद्ध का ज्ञान मिला था कि हिन्दुस्तान में सोशलिज्म कैसे आयेगा । उसी स्थान के सम्बन्ध में मैं यहां पर एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । औद्योगिक नक्शे में गया का स्थान बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ है । जो इण्डस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड स्थानों की लिस्ट है उसमें भी उसका नाम है । मेरा अनुरोध है कि वहां पर एच० एम० टी० का एक कारखाना खोला जाए । वहां पर जो 25 लाख की आबादी है उसमें अधिकतर गरीब लोग ही हैं । 1975 में बिहार सरकार ने एक नायलान फैक्टरी का प्रपोज़ल भेजा था लेकिन पता नहीं वह प्रपोज़ल कहां खटाई में पड़ा हुआ है ?

इसके साथ साथ मैं सिंचाई के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कह देना चाहता हूं क्योंकि खाद्योत्पादन में उसका बड़ा महत्व है । गया में केवल 15 प्रतिशत भूमि ही सिंचित है और शेष 75 प्रतिशत से अधिक भूमि असिंचित ही है । मोहाने रेज़िर्वायर योजन 1975 में ही भारत सरकार को सौंपा

[श्री राम स्वरूप राय]

दी गई थी—मैं जानना चाहूंगा उसकी आज क्या स्थिति है ?

इन शब्दों के साथ रंगा जी ने यहां पर जो राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर धन्यवाद ज्ञापन का प्रस्ताव रखा है उसका मैं हार्दिक समर्थन करते हुए मैं मांग करूंगा कि हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों के लिए एक सेप्रेट डिपार्टमेंट की स्थापना की जाए तथा देश के टोटल बजट का 25 प्रतिशत उन लोगों के डेवलपमेण्ट पर लगाया जाए । धन्यवाद ।

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Supporting the Motion moved by Prof. Ranga, I thank the President of India for his illuminating address which aptly summarises the problems and perspectives before the nation and the strategies of progress outlined in his speech.

The nation to-day stands on the cross-roads of progress. As all of you know, the country had to pass through nearly three years of drift during the tenure of the last Government. During the period, chaos and tension had mounted and the economy was in utter shambles. The edifice of progress built under the guidance and leadership of our beloved Prime Minister was considerably weakened. The period since 1980 has therefore, been a difficult period of repair and reconstruction. Under her able leadership the nation has again been put back on the path of progress. Substantial progress has been achieved in developing suitable infrastructure in core sectors. Appreciable achievement has been recorded in power generation, production of coal, steel, fertilizer, cement and transportation by railways and new units now being set up would substantially add to the capacity. An imaginative strategy has been evolved for expanding the indigenous production of petroleum. This will reduce our dependence on the imported oil to a considerable extent. Emphasis has been laid on the promotion of export and the substitution of imports. These measures are bound to have very good effect in curbing the trade deficit Careful planning and substained efforts would improve our food production to a record figure of 132 million tonnes durnig 1981-82. The national income during 1980-81 has recorded an increase of 19.4 per cent in absolute terms and 7.7 per cent in real terms. Net domestic saving has also shown an appreciable increase. Considerable progress has been achieved in the field of science and technology. The scientists are being encouraged. If we had not made the demonstration on the desert of Rajathan at that time, we would not have expected that much confidence in our scientists today. The capability of the scientists is not for war.

The annual rate of inflation has declined and has been brought under control. A new consciousness has emerged for protection and management of environment and ecological balance thanks to the consious efforts undertaken by the Government. Development of alternate sources of energy—renewable energy—has received the importance and priority it deserves. A comprehensive plan for harnessing bio-gas, wind and solar energy has been launched. From all these, one can feel the atmosphere of optimism. We are proud that the President has voiced this optimism in his speech.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the year 1982 is rightly being observed as the "Productivity Year". Productivity is the key to our survival and progress. It is heartening to note that a legislation is being introduced to amend labour laws to create more cordial and congenial condition for work in industrial establishments.

The country today faces considerable external challenges. The threat of war from our western border and the misguided policy of the United States

of America has complicated our problems. Massive supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan has compelled us to divert developmental plans for matching the defence needs. We are grateful to our Prime Minister for launching a successful diplomatic offensive which has countered these moves to a considerable extent and have won us many friends.

The sanction of the I.M.F. loan in the teeth of opposition by the United States is an instance of the Prime Minister's diplomatic victory. I would like to point out some of the things for the opposition. Inside the country we see today a desparate attempt by the discredited opposition to unite against the Government with the sole objective of creating instability. The so-called unite move is not based on ideology or programmes but could be termed as a marriage of convenience. We also see some communal political parties and groups trying to ferment trouble, disunity and group confrontation in different parts of the country. The Government must be credited with alertness in handling the situation. We must also be grateful to our conscious millions who have rejeted these moves. The total rejection of Bharat Bandh launched on 19th January is an example of our people's wisdom. I do not find an evidence of wisdom among our Opposition parties. They want to revive the Janata Party. Obviously, the history has no lesson for them to learn.

The Prime Minister has recently given to the nation a charter of progress, a new 20-point programme. This is a document of action with twin objectives, to increase the growth with social and economic justice. Here also, the members in the Opposition can see that this is not a programme for one party. This is for the nation's development and for the welfare of millions of down-trodden and poor people in the far-flung rural areas of the country.

Here again the Opposition is taking a parochial view. They cannot rise above their petty interest and look into the general interest and the general welfare of the country. However, with massive support of the people for this programme, this can usher in a socio-economic revolution in the country.

With these words, once again, I support the motion moved by Prof. Ranga.

श्री महावीर प्रसाद (बांसगांव) : माननीय सभापति जी, इस माननीय सदन में माननीय राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण पर जो धन्यवाद का प्रस्ताव हमारे वरिष्ठ माननीय सदस्य प्रो० रंगा साहब द्वारा प्रस्तावित किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं ।

मान्यवर, किसी भी देश की राजनीति में, किसी भी देश की प्रगति में, किसी भी देश को उच्च शिखर पर ले जाने के रास्ते पर आगे बढ़ने के लिये हम भूतकाल की अनुभूतियों पर ध्यान देते हैं और भूतकाल की अनुभूतियों पर ध्यान देते हुये हम वर्तमान को निहारते हैं, फिर दोनों अनुभूतियों का समन्वय करके भविष्य का निर्माण करते हैं । इस प्रकार से इस माननीय सदन में राष्ट्रपति महोदय के अभिभाषण पर प्रस्तावित धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर बहस चल रही है । इस दृष्टि से मैंने इस अभिभाषण का जो अध्ययन किया है उस से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि देश को प्रगति की तरफ ले जाने के लिये, राजनीतिक स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये, देश की आर्थिक अवस्था को ठीक करने के लिये, देश के वैज्ञानिक उत्थान को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये, देश की कृषि को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये, देश की शिक्षा को समन्वित रूप देने के लिये, देश में स्वास्थ्य के प्रति या देश में बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या को रोकने के लिये, सभी विषयों को इस में छूने का प्रयास किया गया है । इसीलिये मैं इस के समर्थन के लिये तैयार हुआ हूं ।

[श्री यहावीर प्रसाद]

मैंने इस अभिभाषण का पूरा अध्ययन किया है और मुझे राष्ट्रकवि मैथिलीशरण जी गुप्त की एक कविता याद आती है–

पीछे पितर पृष्ठ पोषक हैं,
पर भविष्य तो आगे,
यदि अपना परिणाम न देखें
तो हम अंध अभागे ।

उधर बैठे हुये जो माननीय सदस्य हैं, उनके भाषणों को मैंने ध्यान से सुना था चाहे वे श्री राम जेठमलानी हों या श्री बालानन्दन जी और अभी अभी थोड़ी देर पहले हमारे मानीय सदस्य, जो बिहार से संबंधित हैं श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह ने जो भाषण दिया था, उस को मैंने बड़े गौर से सुना । उन्होंने कुछ आंकड़े पेश किये और वे यह मानते हैं कि बिजली की पैदावार बढ़ी है । उन्होंने स्वयं कहा है कि बिजली के उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हुई है और यह 11.3 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है । उन्होंने यह भी माना कि कोयले का जो उत्पादन हुआ है उसमें बढ़ोतरी हुई है और वह 11.2 प्रतिशत बढ़ी है । उन्होंने यह भी माना है कि रेलवे के द्वारा जो माल की ढुलाई हुई है, उसमें 14.4 प्रतिशत बढ़ोतरी हुई है । उन्होंने यह भी माना है कि बिक्री योग्य इस्पात का जो उत्पादन है, उस क्षेत्र में विस्तार न होने पर, काफी मात्रा में उस का उत्पादन हुआ है और 18.7 प्रतिशत की उसमें बढ़ोतरी हुई है । उन्होंने यह भी माना है क नाइट्रोजन वाली खाद के उत्पादन में 51.9 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है । उन्होंने यह भी माना है कि कच्चे पेट्रोलियम के उत्पादन में जो बढ़ोतरी हुई है, वह 61.2 प्रतिशत है । उन्होंने यह भी माना है कि पेट्रोलियम संबंधी चीजों के उत्पादन में 18.4 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है । जब उन्होंने यह माना है कि इन सब के उत्पादन में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, फिर भी कहते है कि बढ़ोतरी बड़ी धीमी गति से हुई लेकिन मैं बड़ी सौम्यता के साथ, नम्रता के साथ पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब उनकी सरकार थी, जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी, तो उन्होंने क्या किया था ? उन्नति की तरफ ले जाने की बजाय वे देश को अधोगति की तरफ ले गये और उनकी गाड़ी पटरी से उतर गई । अब 2 वर्षों से जो माननीय श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में यह सरकार बनी है, यह समुन्नत सरकार है, जिसने न केवल हिन्दुस्तान में बल्कि पूरे विश्व में एक क्रांति की लहर पैदा की है । श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने कानकुन सम्मेलन में जाकर हिन्दुस्तान के गौरव को बढ़ाया और शिखर सम्मेलन में विश्व के विकासशील, विकसित और अविकसित देशों के बीच में जो एक गरीबी की खाई है, उस गरीबी को दूर करने के लिये आवाज उठाई । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ढाई वर्ष के अन्दर विरोधी दलों की जो सरकार बनी थी, उसने क्या किया था । (व्यवधान) . . . शास्त्री जी, और प्रोफेसर साहब, आप जरा धैर्य से मेरी बातों को सुनें । मैं जानता हूं कि आप अध्यापक हैं और मैं भी अध्यापक हूं । बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिये बड़ी सौम्यता होनी चाहिये (व्यवधान) . आप हृदय से, दिमाग से और मस्तिष्क से सुनेंगे, तब जाकर असर पड़ेगा ।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप मुद्रा स्फीति की बात करते हैं । किसी भी देश की आर्थिक अवस्था वहां की मुद्रा-सफीति से नापी जा सकती है । 12 जनवरी, 1980, जबकि देश में इन की सरकार हटी थी और हमारी सरकार आई थी, 22.2 प्रतिशत मुद्रा-स्फीति थी लेकिन 10 जनवरी, 1981 को वह घट कर 14.8 प्रतिशत हुई है और पुन: वह घट कर अभी अभी 9 जनवरी, 1982 को 6.9 प्रतिशत रह गई है ।

आप अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं, आप तौल सकते हैं कि इस देश में श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार चल रही है उसकी जो व्यवस्था है, उसकी जो नीति है, उसके कारण देश में मुद्रास्फीति कम हुई है। इस सरकार की जो प्रगति है वह आगे चलने वाली है। हमारे विरोध पक्ष में माननीय सदस्य इस तरफ ध्यान देने की कोशिश करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like to continue tomorrow ?

श्री महावीर प्रसाद : जी हां :

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 25, 1982/Phalguna 6, 1903 (Saka).

GMGIPMR—M—3536 LS—16-4-82—890.